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Song of the Silent Land.

Into the Silent Land!
Ah! who shall lead us thither?
Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather,
And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand.
Who leads us with a gentle hand
Thither, Oh, thither,
Into the Silent Land?

Into the Silent Land!
To you, ye boundless regions
Of all perfection! Tender morning-visions
Of beauteous souls! The Future's pledge and band!
Who in Life's battle firm doth stand
Shall bear Hope's tender blossoms
Into the Silent Land!

—*Longfellow.*

A Spring Day.

She was so fair, with her golden hair
And her beautiful eyes of blue,
What wonder that I, in passing by,
Tarried a while to woo!
Oh, bright the day of that spring-time gay,
And merry and young were we,
And the words she said, ere an hour had sped,
Seemed full of truth to be.

Oh, nobody heard, save a wandering bird,
The words that I dared to speak,
As I watched the blush, the crimson flush,
That stained her soft fair cheek.
None other ear save hers could hear
The question I whispered there,
While a sparkle grew in the eyes so blue
Of that maiden sweet and fair.

"What answer hast thou? Oh, give it now,"
I joyfully urged at last.
She penciled a line: "For answer of mine,
Read this when the day is past."

Oh, maids may be fair, with their golden hair;
But those who for love may thirst,
Be careful, I say, in the spring-time gay,
Lest it chance to be—"April 1st."

—*Mary D. Brine.*

Shadowing a Shadow.

Robert Gaines had traveled with his mother ever since he could remember. His first childish memory was of the stormy Channel passage from England to France.

He remembered putting his little soft white hands together to say his evening prayers; he remembered his kind nurse, his lovely but sad-looking mother standing a little apart from them and gazing down upon him with a wealth of love shining in her eyes and lingering around her lips.

As he remembered that he was frightened at the noise of the wind and waters outside, and thought how different it was from home, he must have had then a memory of home. But later that mem ry had faded away into the unknown and forgotten blank of infancy. His earliest memory, as a boy and as a man, was of the stormy Channel passage from England to France. There was a break in his memory after that.

Probably only the markedly strange events of early life abide with us as memories. Later he had seen great mountains which he knew, years afterward, must have been the Alps.

Coming down the years, his memory showed him events more and more closely connected. They had spent an entire year journeying over England; they had seemed to avoid the usual routes of travel, and to visit the poorest and most untidy towns.

A year of this, and then a long journey with only the shortest of preparation. He had grown old enough to know that the long voyage had taken them to Australia. And yet they had remained there only one week, coming back then to continue their travels in another part of the world.

Mrs. Gaines' journeys had always seemed peculiar to the few friends she made while on her travels. To the boy who had grown up to manhood by her side, the idea of peculiarity and strangeness had been of slow growth. He had never had other instructor than his mother, but his studies had not suffered.

Still, when he met other boys and young men who studied in schools, he had grown to wonder why he had never been allowed to stop and study in schools himself.

His mother's care and love had never failed him, her patience had never given way; but she never remained long enough in any one place to make friends.

Boyhood wins friends sooner than more mature age; but Robert had scarcely any friends, and changed his acquaintances so frequently that he could remember but few of them, and those were people whom he had met in late years.

Then the method, or want of method, which characterized Mrs. Gaines' actions was growing stranger and stranger to her son as he grew older and knew more of life, and more of the way in which people usually traveled.

His mother was not a woman who would have been called liberal by the people around hotels and public resorts. She would pay a hackman exactly what she had promised or exactly what she knew he had a right to charge, and not one cent more. She would seek the humblest rather than the best hotel in a place. She dressed plainly. She was economical.

Still, Robert remembered a certain occasion when she had ordered a carriage at the last moment in New York, and driven in all haste to the steamboat just starting for England, leaving tickets for San Francisco on the table. And he remembered several occasions on which tickets for shorter journeys had gone in the same way, gone without a word, apparently without a thought.

She was a great reader; she never grudged money paid for books and newspapers; and she read aloud to her son hours at a time. She would read of great men with a smile of enthusiasm on her face; of great art galleries with all the appreciation of a cultured taste.

And Robert had seen her face flush with pleasure at the sight of some famous painting on one or two rare occasions.

But they had visited Rome, and he had seen nothing of the treasures of art or relics of early religion there; they had journeyed to Egypt, and he had not climbed a pyramid; they had been in Paris twice, and he had never seen a play nor listened to an opera; they had visited Berlin, St. Petersburg, Washington, and he had only by accident seen some of the noted leaders among men, and had never been inside one of the public buildings in his life. They had spent a month in Philadelphia during the summer of 1876, and had not been allowed to visited the great exhibition.

There were three conditions which Robert had always had to obey. He could never go anywhere, even for the shortest distance or the briefest time, without a full statement of exactly where he was going and how long he would be gone, and was allowed to go alone only on rare occasions. His mother always read all newspapers before he was allowed to touch them. She always read her letters in silence and never mentioned them afterward.

Indulgent in many things, his mother exacted implicit obedience in these matters. He went or remained as she said; he read his favorite papers after she had finished them; he never appeared to even know when she had letters.

Robert Gaines was thinking of these things as he paced the deck of a fast ocean steamer headed for New York, on the eleventh day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty. And the wise conclusion he formed as he threw away his cigar and turned to rejoin his mother, who was reading a dozen paces from him, was a conclusion that had been uttered by more than one person who had met Mrs. Gaines in the last one and twenty years:

"Some make a pleasure of travel. Some try to get pleasure out of it, and get worry and discomfort for their pains and money; but she makes a business of traveling. Why?"

And his question had been asked many times before he had grown old enough and wise enough to ask it.

The reader will remember that the condition of life in which one is brought up will, unless life be made positively unhappy, be natural to him. He will remember that Robert had had the chance to learn little of any other life than the one he led. He was thrown with travelers; to journey long and widely was natural to him.

We must not think that Robert was less acute than other young men, although he had never put his slowly-formed conclusion into words until that night.

"She makes a business of traveling. Why?"

And behind the fair face that looked up at him in the gathering twilight, with its wealth of love and tenderness that had always been there for him, was the secret; for he began to feel—to know—that there was a secret which he could not fathom.

"Robert!"

"Yes, mother."

"Do you know what day to-morrow will be?"

"The twelfth of October."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-one to-morrow, mother."

She made room by her side for her son, and asked with the air of one who has something to tell which she shrinks from telling:

"Did you never wonder why we travel about constantly? Why we have always journeyed?"

"I have wondered, mother; I was thinking of it not a minute since. Why?"

"It is time you should know. It is time you should begin to help me. We may succeed better when we can work together."

"I shall always help you, my dear mother"

"I know it, Robert, but you must know all of my life. I was born in London, as was your father. He was wealthy, and so was I. He was engaged in a business which continues under his name to the present day; a business which earns a sum of money each year which is larger than I dare mention to you. You would be more than amazed at the income from your father's wealth. I manage the business, although almost entirely by correspondence.

"When we were married, however, the business was of much less importance. Your father had only one clerk then, a man by the name of James Watson—a man I always disliked. He lived with us, and I fancied he would be glad to make trouble between my husband and myself. I was high-spirited; your father was quick-tempered. How it commenced I have never been able to remember, but one night at supper a slight dispute grew into a quarrel, and the quarrel into a fierce tumult of threats and denunciation. At last your father seized his hat, shouted back the threat that he would never come back again, and rushed for the door. Five minutes later James Watson said he must go with his master and also left the house.

"I went to bed that night sorry for what had happened, for I sincerely loved your father, and I know he sincerely loved me.

"The next day the place of business was not opened. My husband and James Watson had gone, that was certain. We advertised for them both. I paid hundreds of pounds out of my private purse to London detectives. Nothing came of it. Three months after he left me you were born. I advertised that widely, asking not my husband to come to me, but your father to come to you. The advertisement appeared in every capital city in the world. It did no good. The lawyers allowed me to take charge of the business, after a time, I accounting for all that I received. I was told that I might take legal steps which would put me in possession — absolute possession — of a large share of his property. But I had enough of my own without using what belonged to my husband, and refused to commence the legal processes necessary. I simply managed the business, placed the profits in bank to your father's account and spent money of my own freely in advertising and paying detectives, while I economized in every other way. My fortune enabled me to save considerable money.

"Things went on so for more than three years. One day I received a letter from the lawyers—mine as well as his. A check for one hundred pounds, dated at Paris, and with your father's name at the bottom, had been presented by the London bank which had received it from a Paris bank for payment. The lawyers said that if I would enter formal objection they thought they could avoid having it paid. I refused to enter objections. It was paid, and I took a journey to Paris at once.

"I spent money freely there with only one clew, and that a doubtful one, to reward me. I believed my husband and James Watson were together, and my agents believed they had traced James Watson to Geneva. So I searched Switzerland personally and by agents, and failed utterly.

"For a whole year we paid drafts, all drawn in England, and all drawn for small amounts, at the rate of about one a week, and I hunted all over England in the track of the dates of those drafts, and paid a dozen men to do the same thing for me.

"A report reached me from Liverpool just then which led me to believe that James Watson had been seen to embark on a vessel for Melbourne. Another man was with him. There was a good deal of doubt as to the second man being my husband, and a little as to the first one being James Watson. I took the risk on both, and sailed on the next vessel for Australia.

"The mails went on board, after which passengers would have been unable to go. And our own vessel carried a letter to me at Melbourne, informing me of a draft made since the vessel which was supposed to have carried James Watson and my husband had sailed. That settled the matter. I took the next vessel back. I followed a faint clew, which indicated Watson, to Alexandria, to Berlin, to St. Petersburg. I hurried back to England to trace a draft made in London. I started to investigate the case of a man who registered at a hotel in San Francisco as James Watson, and whose description was not unlike that of our James Watson, and hurried away to the boat from New York, leaving tickets for San Francisco unused, on receipt of a cable dispatch from my lawyers regarding another draft. Rome, Washington, Paris again, now on one clew, now on another. It has been a hard life. You have been my only comfort.

"A month before the Centennial exhibition opened in Philadelphia we paid a draft made in that city. We paid seven, all made there, while the exhibition was in progress. I spent a month there with you, and five of the shrewdest detectives in America worked for me during the entire time. We have paid more than one hundred thousand pounds in all. We paid twelve thousand last year. I would give all I own to meet your father again and be reconciled with him."

"Why are you going to America now?"

"For no reason in the world. The last check was made in London the day before we sailed. I have tried system long enough; I am trying luck this time."

"What shall you—"

He paused and glanced at his mother. Her face was pale and her eyes set. She clutched his arm with a grip that almost wrung a cry from his lips.

"James Watson!" she gasped.

"What is it—who—where?"

"That man is James Watson," whispered the woman, pointing forward. "I must see him."

"I'll bring him," said Robert, and was gone.

"A lady wishes to ask you a question, sir, if you please."

"Certainly," and he moved back across the deck.

"Where is my husband, James Watson?" said Mrs. Gaines, quietly, though her lips were white, and the blood was running from the wounds her nails were making in the palms of her hands.

"Mrs. Gaines!" he groans; then turned upon the young man at her side: "Who are you?" and he raised his cane to strike him.

Robert Gaines had been in America often enough to have seen something of one habit there which might well remain unimitated. He imitated it, however, and took a boyish pride in going armed.

When James Watson raised his cane the young man took one step forward, and the next moment Watson was looking into the end of a short, self-cocking revolver.

"Put down your cane and answer my mother's question."

"Your mother?" said he; and he made a sudden movement of some sort.

It isn't likely he would have dared to strike the boy with the revolver at his head. It isn't likely young Gaines would have fired on him if he had; but in some way the pistol went off, and Robert was looking from the smoking weapon to a prostrate man, and the warm blood was creeping nearer and nearer to his feet when the officers of the steamship reached them.

"Put him in irons," said the captain, pointing to Robert.

"Do nothing of the sort," said James Watson, raising himself on one elbow with a terrible effort; "he's finished me, but I would swear with my latest breath he did it in self-defense."

"He may live an hour," said the surgeon.

Watson opened his eyes.

"It's better so," said he—"far better so." A little later he said. "Send me Mrs. Gaines." To her: "You've followed me terribly close most of the time. You and your detectives have tortured me almost beyond endurance. It will be rest to die. It was my accursed greed and my powers of clever imitation with my pen which did it all. I don't expect you will forgive me—I am only glad that his son has given me rest. He has ended your journey and mine together."

"Where is my husband?" said Mrs. Gaines, with the sound of unshed tears in her voice. She was beginning to understand.

Watson started up.

"That night—more than twenty-one years ago—when he left home—I murdered him—and threw his body—in the Thames."

The last word was a gasp. He was dead.

Anecdote of Judge Story.

The following anecdote about the famous jurist Story is in private circulation, but is good enough for the public eye. It was prepared for Story's biography by his son, but Charles Sumner, who edited the work, struck it out. The narrative runs like this:

In his younger days Story lived in the aristocratic old town of Salem, in Massachusetts. His great ability was not then tempered by as much wisdom as he afterward displayed, and he was looked upon with disfavor by some of the old families. One day Mrs. A. called upon Mrs. B., and in the course of their conversation (there being a seamstress present) Mrs. A. asked Mrs. B. if her daughter was going to the party that evening. "No," was the short reply, "I don't propose to let my daughter go to any place which is frequented by that insignificant young puppy Story." Years afterward, when Story was a judge on the supreme bench, he visited Salem, and was warmly welcomed by those who had known him formerly. Among his best friends apparently was Mrs. B., and he accepted her pressing invitation to dine with her. Now, in the years which had elapsed, the seamstress had become possessed of a home of her own, to which was attached a garden, with a pear tree, which was just then loaded with fine fruit. After the invitation to dinner had been accepted the seamstress received a call from Mrs. B.'s servant, asking her to send up a basket of her excellent pears for dinner, as "Mr. Justice Story, of the supreme court of the United States, was to be present." The good-natured seamstress sent the pears at once, and with them this message: "Tell your mistress that I am glad that the insignificant young puppy Story has grown to be so fine a dog."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Deadheads in Newspapers.

It is well said by *Forney's Progress* that in proportion to the expense involved in its preparation no article is so cheaply supplied as the newspaper. Its cost to its readers is as near nothing as it could well be, and to make a living profit to its owners it must look elsewhere for a revenue than to its subscription list. That in many establishments is a positive loss, regarded by itself, but the circulation attracts the advertiser, and the advertiser furnishes the sinews of war. To get the advertiser you must first get the circulation, and to get the circulation you must give the people a paper that will interest and please them. Every line which a newspaper publishes for any other reason than that its editor thinks it contains something the people wish to know, is more or less an injury to him, because it occupies space which otherwise would be filled with matter which would aid in building up or retaining the popularity of his journal. To this must be added the cost of putting the "puff" in type, and the other outlays it requires. The wise newspaper proprietor limits the number of columns to which he will admit advertisements, or increases his columns to accommodate a rush, knowing that to crowd the reading matter, though it may temporarily make happy the heart of his cashier, means speedy and permanent ruin. Yet there is not a newspaper in the country which does not give away in the course of the year many columns of its valuable space—a trite, but true expression—and more than that, places these gratis notices in positions which the money of the legitimate advertiser, paid down over the counter, could not buy.

Lord Beaconsfield, at twelve years of age, was the editor of a weekly school paper.

LIFE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

How Business is Conducted at the Nation's Headquarters.

We find in the Washington *Evening Star* the following interesting description of how business is now conducted at the White House: The White House under the present administration is truly a place of business, and is run on thorough business principles. President Arthur has set apart certain days of the week for special purposes, and all the employes know that nothing can be allowed to interfere with the regular work for each day. One day in every week the President has reserved for himself. Few people can realize the constant strain to which the President is subjected. It is absolutely necessary that he should have some relief from the pressure which is brought to bear upon him from morning until midnight. President Garfield gave himself day and night to the duties of his office, and the constant strain on his nerves and strength told upon him very apparently even in the short time that he held the office. At first Saturday was the day chosen by President Arthur when he should seclude himself from the crowd of sight-seers and business callers who daily besiege the White House, but as that day is the one when Senators and Representatives are most at leisure to look after affairs which necessitate a call upon the President (both houses of Congress usually adjourning over that day), he decided upon Monday as "his" day. Tuesdays and Fridays have long been "cabinet" days. Members of Congress, however, are received on these days from 10 until 12 o'clock. The latter hour is the time for the regular cabinet meeting Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are what are known as business days, when those who have business to lay before the President, or who merely wish to see him and shake him by the hand are received from 11 till 1 o'clock The President generally breakfasts about 7:30 o'clock, lunches at 2, if the pressure of business allows him, and dines at 7:30 o'clock. About 4 o'clock he goes out driving. During the evening he almost always has a number of callers, either personal friends or officials, with whom he has appointments. When the last caller has departed the President usually devotes several hours to such matters which he has set aside to be considered at this time, or which have been crowded over during the press of the day. It is at this time a decision is reached on many matters of weight, including frequently important appointments. The rules which have been laid down in the White House are not deviated from except in case of special appointment. In fact, business is done somewhat as it was under the Jackson and Grant regimes. It will be remembered that President Garfield's private secretary, J. Stanley Brown, acted in the same capacity for President Arthur for a time. Owing to the request of Mrs. Garfield that he should take charge of and arrange certain papers with a view to their use in the biography of the late President he was obliged to sever connection with the White House. Fred J. Phillips, a personal friend of President Arthur, succeeded Mr. Brown. Although President Arthur has a much smaller force of assistants than his predecessors, the work at the executive mansion is dispatched with remarkable promptness and accuracy. This is owing more, perhaps, to the signal abilities of Mr. Phillips than to anything else. He is a thorough man of business. The President has implicit confidence in him, and relies on him a great deal, and consequently Mr. Phillips succeeds in relieving him of much that would otherwise occupy his time and annoy him. The many callers whom he is obliged to see are disposed of with rapidity and satisfaction. The hungry office-seeker is not lured by a false hope, because of a disinclination to say no, but he is told at once whether there is any chance for him or not. When he is told no he understands it to mean no. Mr. Phillips' time is more than occupied. He is rushed. He has no relief and no time for recreation. No matter how busy, he always has a pleasant word for those who approach him. He is not only recognized as a thorough business man, but as a thorough gentleman. Mr. Crump is the steward of the White House. He came there with Hayes, and rendered valuable assistance during the late President's illness. Mr. Crump and the new French cook make the President's dinner parties.

The President's doorkeeper, Charles Loeffler, knows every person of any prominence. He never forgets a face. He is daily passed by crowds of people desirous of audience, but he knows how to discriminate, and his phlegmatic temperament keeps him level-headed. He came with General Grant. Arthur Simmons has been the doorkeeper of the private secretary's office since 1866, and he is likely to remain there for a good many years. Edgar Beckley, doorkeeper of the reception-room, came with General Grant There are several messengers connected with the office. The President's mounted messengers, James Sheridan and Thos. Dolan, are daily seen riding through the streets. Albert, the driver, and Jerry, the footman, must not be forgotten. They were well known under General Grant's administration, when they looked well behind a fine team. They didn't seem to take much pride in President Hayes's turn out. It is very doubtful if President Arthur, who has a turnout befitting a President, will allow his driver to hold the reins in one hand and a large umbrella in the other. There is one man about the White House authorized to make arrests, Sergeant Dinsmore. Two other policemen are on duty at night. A police officer was first placed on duty there in 1864. Very little of Sergeant Dinsmore's time is occupied with police duty, however. He and the ushers, Messrs. Thomas F. Pendle, who came with Lincoln, and J. T. Rickard, have about as much as they can attend to in receiving callers, and showing what can be seen and answering innumerable questions.

Whittier.

A tall, spare and erect person in a long black cloak is often seen of late upon the Boston streets, and never fails of recognition as "Mr. Whittier." He is entertained a good deal in that literary town, and always accepts hospitality in the simplest and most genial manner. A correspondent of the Providence *Press* who met the poet at a conventional dinner party describes him as suspiciously eyeing a dish of spinach daintily served in French fashion, and presently asked his hostess: "What do you call that herb?" "It seemed," adds the correspondent, "like a sudden opening of the door into another room—another atmosphere, where, to do as everybody else does, and to know everything that everybody else knows, was not necessary to human life and enjoyment, but rather the reverse. How many people, simply bred to plain country life, would dare to show the simple ignorance that Whittier did."

SUNDAY READING.

Paying Debts.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail to the head and clinch it: "Men may sophisticate how they please. They can never make it right, and all the iniquitous laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as is stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withelds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet the obligation, ought to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

Religious News and Notes.

The Presbyterians in Minnesota number 7,419.

It is said that five denominations have 250,000 members in Texas in a population of 750,000.

The bishop-elect of Cuernanaca, the Rev. Prudenzio G. Hernandez, of the Reformed Mexican church, is a pure-blooded Indian.

The Rev. G. Hubert, a Baptist minister in Norway, has been sentenced to pay a heavy fine for having baptized a young person, both of whose parents were already members of the Baptist church.

According to the Irish church directory for the current year there are now 1,708 clergy in the Protestant Episcopal church of Ireland. In the census of 1861 there was 2,265, and the decrease, therefore, in the twenty years has been 550.

The will of the late Leonard Church, of Hartford, is not to be contested, Mrs. Church agreeing to pay the contestants $25,000. The estate is valued at $400,000. Two Congregational societies and the American Tract society will receive $4 000 each.

The annual statistics of the Moravian church in the United States show that there are now 9,697 communicants, a gain of 136; non-communicants over thirteen years of age number 1,530, and there are 5,307 children. During the year twenty-five were excluded and 943 "dropped."

Bishop Peterkin says that, contrary to the assertions of some, it is a very common thing for ministers to decline churches that are offered to them, with much larger salaries than they are receiving, because they are unwilling to give up a work in which they have become interested.

There are in the United States 3,239 Lutheran ministers. Of these, the largest number in any one State is in Pennsylvania, which has 550; Illinois has 365; Ohio, 340; Wisconsin, 265; Minnesota, 228; New York, 180; Iowa, 168; Indiana, 135; Michigan, 118. No other State has a hundred.

There are at the present day established in the Fiji islands about 900 Wesleyan churches and 1,400 schools. The communicants are numbered by thousands. The schools are attended by nearly 50,000 children, and out of a population of about 120,000, over 100,000 are reckoned as regular attendants at the churches. Idolatry is scarcely known, and cannibalism, for which these islands were so famous only fifty years ago, has been voluntarily abandoned save by a single tribe.

The Pork King.

Mr. Armour, known on every produce exchange in this country as "Phil Armour," but who modestly styles himself the "honest butcher," is competent to speak on pork. Whether it be in the buying and killing of hogs, or in the metamorphosing of the vulgar Anglo-Saxon "hog" into the more elegant and popular product yclept, through the influence of one's Norman French ancestors, "pork;" whether it be in the exporting of product or in the exercise of that diplomacy with which in these latter days an American packer must be equipped in order to cope with his wily French rivals—in all Phil Armour is facile princeps among the makers of pork. Over a million of hogs were killed at his Chicago packing-house last year, over half a million more at his packing-house in Kansas City, and several hundred thousand more at his establishment at Milwaukee. He killed more porkers—a half million more—within the last twelve months than both Cincinnati and St. Louis put together. Twenty five millions of his money were distributed in the corn belt of this country for live hogs last year. He sits in his office on Washington street in Chicago, and every day talks over the wires with his own employes in London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Havre, Hamburg, and with hundreds of them distributed through the Southern States, with his partners at his bank in Kansas City, with his partners at New York and Milwaukee. When he believes in pork, he buys not only such as is within easy reach, but every barrel and pound of meat that is for sale in the world. Having bought it, he sells it, not to the great speculators in this country and abroad, but himself distributes every pound of it with his own distributing machinery—the most elaborate in the world—to the pork-eaters in the Southern cotton States, in the manufacturing districts of England and France, the agricultural sections of Germany, the lumber regions of the North. In 1879 Mr. Armour was the owner of practically every barrel of pork in the world. Within the next year he had sold it all for consumption. His speculation netted him, it is aid, $7,000,000.—*Chicago News.*

A Warm Invitation.

Jesse B., of Raleigh, N. C., was engaged in the lightning rod business. He had just put up the necessary rods for a farmer, and was, judging from an unpleasant sensation in the region of the diaphram, certain that the hour of dinner was near at hand. In other words, he had not tasted food since early that morning, and knew not where his next meal was to come from unless he was invited to dine with Farmer B.

At length, after some hesitation, the farmer said: "It's about our dinner hour, but the old woman is away from home to-day, and I hardly know what to do about it, but if you will take potluck with me, you are welcome to dinner."

Jesse thanked him, and they two wended their way to the dining-room. They found nothing to eat save a dish of roasted potatoes and a pot of mustard.

After being seated the farmer asked Jess. to take some potatoes.

"No, I thank you," said Jess, "I don't like potatoes."

"Well," said the farmer, not in the least disconcerted, "just help yourself to the mustard!"

Jess. tells the story, and says it was one of the warmest invitations he ever received.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WALL STREET SPECULATORS.

How Fortunes are Lost by Unsophisticated People Who Think They have "Points."

It would be laughable were it not so melancholy, says a New York correspondent, to narrate the numberless cases of men who, suddenly exalted from their humble spheres of plodding work to money-making Wall street operators, built golden castles in the air—alas! to see them so soon and so cruelly dispelled. People abandoned their legitimate occupations and flocked to the city in hundreds, hovering over the omnipresent stock-ticker, and thinking they were on the road to independence and riches, casting already about in their minds where they would take their next summer jaunt in Europe, whether they would have light cream-colored horses, or steeds of a rich, dark bay; imagining themselves installed in fine, showy houses, with liveried servants and all the paraphernalia of wealth. I particularly remember, for its sadly ludicrous end, the experience of the clerk of a small summer hotel in New England, whose acquaintance I had made during a flying midsummer trip. He was a nice, modest fellow, but very inexperienced and much too guileless and confiding for this wicked world of ours. What was my astonishment when one evening I saw the young man sitting at Delmonico's and picking his teeth after an elaborate dinner—for I could observe the remnants of various expensive courses and an empty claret and champaigne bottle were on the table. He came up to me with a smile of intense satisfaction, and (as I thought at the time) with considerable condescension extended to me his hand.

"How are you?" said I, civilly.

"What are you doing in New York?"

"I'm down in Wall street," said he, with airy lightness, and sat down beside me, stretching out wide his legs with the manner of a capitalist who is on admirable terms with himself. "I'm no longer in the hotel business."

He went on to inform me that he was making money very fast, and that he wondered he had be n a fool for ever degrading his talents to the lowly duties of a hotel clerk when a fortune lay ready waiting for him in Wall street.

"How long do you mean to stay in New York?" I asked, casually.

"Not long," said he; "I guess I'll be going to Paris next month (this was last spring) and stay there till October, and then come back to spend the winter in Florida. No more hotel business for me! I'm going to have some fun now for my money."

I left him and said to myself: "How cruelly they will shear this poor lamb!" I first thought of advising him to sell at once and put his money safely away, but I knew I would only be laughed at as an old granny. But I often wondered what had become of him after the great decline had set in last summer. A short time ago I was riding up on the elevated railroad, and as I was putting my ticket in the little box which is at the entrance gate, I heard myself addressed by the gateman, who is placed beside the box to see that all the tickets are dropped in. Yes, it was my old friend whom I had last seen at Delmonico's. He had been "cleaned out" completely, and after being almost on the verge of starvation, had secured the place of gateman at $1.25 per day of fourteen hours. This was his experience in Wall street. Another case was a much sadder one, for it involved an old man who will have but little chance to repair the ruin his speculations have wrought. He belongs to one of the learned professions, in which he has achieved a certain degree of distinction. Last summer, and even down to last fall, he was hopeful, sanguine, perfectly giddy with the prospects he saw dazzling before him. Like everybody else he had a new road somewhere in the West running from Oshkosh to Poshkosh in his vest pocket. "He was going to make a million," to quote his own words, "if he was going to make a dollar." I met him the other day, and was much struck by the change in his appearance. His hair, which previously was slightly tinged with gray, had become almost completly white. There were terrible, deep lines about his eyes and mouth, and a look of touching, almost despairing sadness stole out of his formerly placid and genial eyes. He had lost everything he had in the world, and had swept with him into the ruin his wife, his children and his home. Worst of all, he had borrowed money from friends, in the vain attempt to retrieve his misfortunes and to respond to the incessant brokers' calls for more and more "margins," and was heavily in debt. Everything was gone, and he spoke as though not only his fortune, but all his hope and courage in life had been utterly destroyed. And Goethe says: "Courage lost, everything lost; better that thou hadst never been born!"

Not That Kind of a Doctor Shop.

Old Bill McGammon, who keeps a grocery store in the suburbs of Austin, is one of the closest men in the State of Texas, and abbreviates his words in writing. He abbreviated the names on the drawers and boxes of the contents in his grocery, instead of painting the names in full. For instance, he painted on the sugar barrel, "Br Sugar," for brown sugar, and so on.

Last Tuesday a feeble-looking stranger dropped into Bill McGammon's store and after looking around, asked:

"Is Dr. Prunes in?"

Old McGammon stared, and said he reckoned not.

"Is Dr. Codfish in, then!" asked the stranger.

"No, he is not," said old McGammon, emphatically.

"Then teli Doctor Cherries I would like to see him, if he is at leisure."

"You get out of here. I believe you have escaped from the lunatic asylum. This ain't no medicine college; this is a grocery," retorted old McGammon, getting red in the face.

"If this is a grocery, then you had better carry back them doctors' signs to where you stole them from," responded the stranger, strolling out.

Old McGammon looked where the stranger had pointed, and for the first time noticed the result of his abbreviating the word "dried" into "Dr.," for on the drawers he read, in large letters: Dr. Prunes; Dr. Peaches; Dr Codfish; Dr. Cherries; Dr. Peas; Dr. Apples; Dr. Beef.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Boston *Herald* recently preached a sermon on the "Power of the Press," and an extract taken therefrom is as follows: "The press rebukes sin morning, noon and night; also Sundays and holidays. By the press men are kept in wholesome fear of public opinion. Men who would otherwise go home to-night and beat their wives fear the truth-telling reporter. Men who are itching for a safe chance to steal their employers' cash are restrained by a dread of being pilloried in the public prints."

Illinois last year raised 174,491,706 bushels of corn, which cost $75,303,074 and was worth $93,328,977. The crop was the smallest since 1874.

FOR THE LADIES.

Four Western Girls.

The *Woman's Journal* cites the Misses Kollock as four typical Western girls: The family of W. E. and A. M. Kollock, of Madison, Wis., consists of seven members, four of whom are sisters. Of these Dr. Mary Kollock Bennett, the eldest, graduated at the Woman's Medical college of Chicago, and for many years has been practicing successfully in that city. The next, Dr. Harriet Kollock, graduated in the Medical department at Ann Arbor, Mich., nine years ago, since which time she has been eminently successful in her professional work. The third, the Rev. Florence Kollock, graduated at the Canton Theological college some years since, and is now doing good work as a pastor in a beautiful church built for her by her parish during the past two years at Englewood, a fine suburb of Chicago. Dr. Jennie C. Kollock, the youngest, graduated in the Dental department at Ann Arbor, Mich., last March, together with a class of thirty-six gentlemen, she being the only lady, and passing the highest examination of any in the house. She is now establishing herself successfully as a dental practitioner in Chicago.

White Embroidered Muslin Dresses.

White dresses are entirely of embroidery, with a panier sash of satin surah passed around the hips and tied in a great bow, with ends for drapery behind. The shirred basque is of open star embroidery entirely made on a lawn lining, with deep sailor collar. The skirt is covered by three or four flounces of embroidery, and the panier sash conceals the edge of the basque, which is untrimmed. A breadth of pale pink surah with pale blue surah lining in the loops and ends of the bow makes a lovely panier sash, and this is worn straight around the hips, as sashes are. Narrower pink and blue surah outlines a point in front of the basque, beginning at the waist line in the under arm seam, and tied low in the middle; small bows are on the throat and wrists. Wide embroidered flounces can be used for dress waists by making the scalloped edges of two flounces meet down the middle of the back and also in front. The sleeves are also of embroidery, with a puff and frill at the wrists, rounded upward to the inside seam. Simpler dresses of white dotted or sprigged muslin, or of mull or nansook, have a pointed basque with insertion and scant frill of embroidery on the edge, and also in pointed vest shape in front, with a Byron collar. The Greek overskirt is liked for these dresses, edged with the embroidery, and opening on one side to show eight or ten narrow embroidered ruffles that are placed horizontally on the lower skirt. Two frills gathered in the middle like a ruche trim the foot in the way described above for ecru wool embroidery, and have loops of satin ribbon, with a coquettish bow at the foot in front. A single bow of long loops and ends is put on the right side—not in the middle—of the back of the basque, and a ribbon is tied in a point in front. Pale blue moire ribbons, copper red satin, navy blue and bronze velvet ribbons, are used on cream white mull muslin.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

Moire is used for parasols.

Spring jackets are very plain.

Curtain overskirts are revived.

Shirred tabliers are unpopular.

Cotton satines rival those of silk.

Ficelle, or twine lace, is a novelty.

The coronet bonnet is already popular.

The latest fichus are long and narrow.

The velvet dog collar remains in favor.

Pearl buttons are on stylish wool dresses.

Muslin embroidery trims cashmere dresses.

Polonsises have taken a fresh lease of favor.

Bengaline dresses are worn in light mourning.

Paniers in lengthwise plaits are called valances.

Gilded paragon frames are placed over the linings of dressy parasols.

Greyhound blue or gray will be a favorite color for traveling and utility suits.

Fine carving appears on the wood handles of dressy parasols and coaching umbrellas.

Cashmere serges in broad stripes and with raw silk broche effects in borders and designs, are late novelties.

Bouquets of roses and other large flowers and large bows of ribbons adorn the tops of handsome parasols.

V-shaped waistcoats, the V terminating at the waist line, is a feature in handsome spring walking jackets.

New parasols and umbrellas have handles of the wood of the natural stick, knobbed, crutched and hooked.

Shrimp pink, water blue and pale copper-colored silks line many parasols, the gilded paragon ribs showing over the lining.

Spring fans are in various designs. Some of lace and flowers, others are hand-painted on satin, while others are made entirely of feathers.

Dress skirts are wider this season. They measure two and a half yards around at the bottom. The draperies are more bouffant and elaborate than last season.

Irish lace, trimmed with clusters of shamrock leaves and forget-me-nots was the garniture of the green velvet dress worn by the Princess of Wales at the queen's last drawing-room.

Newly imported French woven underwear of all kinds, white or in pale-tinted colors, fit the form perfectly, and are without seams or one unnecessary fold or even wrinkle. These goods are purchased very largely by stout people, both men and women.

The skirts of last year's dresses can be very advantageously added to a new jersey bodice of a shade to match, where the original basque to the costume has become soiled or worn. A sash or Grecian tunic can be laid over the seam where the skirt and jersey are joined.

Mountain fern, gold-tipped chestnut blossoms, and scented wood violets are seen upon elegant new "garden" hats of golden brown straw. The hats are not to make gardens in, but only to grace a garden party, which is a matter as different as a "horse chestnut and a chestnut horse."

The most recent life preserver it made of iron. At least, it appears that a steamer on the Ohio river, on which were 130 persons, was saved from being crushed by the presence of 600 kegs of nails in her hold. She ran on the rocks and the nails held her down so that she couldn't dash about and go to pieces. At the same time we do not recommend a keg of nails strapped upon the person as being anything like a perfect life-preserver.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

See that neither the solid or liquid portions of manure are allowed to go to waste.

Mr. Arthur Byrant places the profitable bearing life of an apple tree at twenty years.

A silo and a cow's stomach have some resemblance to each other—so it has been lately shown.

Dry fish guano contains more than fifteen times as much nitrogen as is found in stable manure.

In highly bred and liberally fed animals the teeth are produced earlier than in those living under the reverse conditions.

Plenty of sun and a warm soil are needed for growing mangels, whilst swedes thrive best in a cool, moist soil and climate.

Well-seasoned posts, when thoroughly dried and then charred and dipped in hot tar, will remain rot and insect proof for many years in almost any kind of soil.

A. D. Capen, of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, says cabbage plants may be hoed every day during the season with advantage to the crop.

In all cases a cow should be milked regular and stripped clean. No doubt this has much to do in forming good milking tribes of cattle, by encouraging a full development of the milk glands.

The dead bark from the trunks and larger limbs of trees is best removed during a thaw. A wash of whale oil or soft soap applied with a brush gives a smooth, healthy appearance.

Onions are the first vegetables that get in the ground. The land should be very rich. They can be grown in the same place every year, as they are very nearly equally proportioned in the constituent elements derived from the soil.

A small quantity of ashes given to pigs while fattening is found very beneficial, as their food is generally rich in phosphoric acid and deficient in lime, which ashes supply; and in this way the phosphoric acid is made available as food.

The premature growth of colts by high feeding and severe training has the tendency to degenerate the breed, by entailing the overworked debility on their issue, which may become hereditary, and be transmitted to future generations.

At a recent meeting of the Dairy association at Rutland, Vt., a chemist claimed that the salt found in ocean or salt spring water has a greater power of killing the germs that create rancidity in butter than has pure salt, hence he recommended it for the preservation of butter.

The value of all manufactured fertilizers depends upon their solubility, and these manures should all be appropriated by the growing crops. To expect any such fertilixing matter to remain in the ground for another year is to presume that the fertilizers are not properly manufactured. Bone dust, however, will remain in the soil several years.

When corn on the ear is fed to horses they masticate it much more slowly than if the corn was shelled. As a consequence that on the ear is better digested. A horse requires more time to eat corn on the ear than if

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 13. 1882

The carpenters of New York city have demanded $3.50 per day, and will strike if it is not allowed.

There were two cabinet changes last week. Kirkwood goes out of the Interior Department, and senator Teller of Colorado takes his place. Hunt goes out of the Navy department, and Wm. E. Chandler of Maine, takes his Place. This leaves Sec'y of War Lincoln as the only remaining member of the Garfield cabinet.

The following mention is made of Reading's new line of railroad, under date of Sunbury, Ap. 4.:

It has just been officially announced that the new line of railroad to be built by the Philadelphia and Reading rail road company, will pass through Sunbury from West Milton to Shamokin, and not by way of Danville, as at first announced. Two corps of engineers arrived here to-day—the one to proceed to West Milton and commence location by way of Lewisburg, the other to Shamokin to locate down the Shamokin valley to Sunbury. It will require a long bridge here across the pool of the dam, but, with all, this is said to be the cheaper route by $150,000 than the route by way of Danville, where, in addition to a bridge across the river at that point, very heavy grades and an eighteen hundred foot tunnel are encountered.

The Chinese may come. The anti-Chinese bill vetoed by President Arthur last week, placed him in a dilemma. To sign it would call down upon him the displeasure of the cheap labor advocates. To veto it—which was the horn of the dilemma he took—would bring him curses from the Pacific states. Arthur wishes to be his own successor, and to face this Chinese question put him into a sweat. He finally yielded to his cabinet and vetoed the bill. The republicans of the Pacific states are very angry at him now, while party nabobs in the east are satisfied. The veto has a damaging effect upon his party in the far western state and has brought it no strength in the east.

From San Francisco it is telegraphed that the President's action in vetoing the Chinese bill is bitterly criticised. Dispatches are pouring in from all parts of the interior expressing a common feeling of anger and despondency over the action of the President. Some of them alluded to movements for the formation of anti Chinese leagues to take legal steps to drive the Chinese from their vicinity, and others report public meetings called, and in some cases the President is hung and burnt in effigy.

The senate last week, passed a new presidential count bill. It provides that the presidential electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place as the legislature of the state may direct; that each state, pursuant to its laws existing on the day fixed for the appointment of electors, may determine prior to the meeting of the electors any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of them; that such determination shall be conclusive evidence of their lawful title and shall govern in the count by congress; that no electoral vote or votes from any state from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by affirmative votes of the two houses; that if more than one return is received from a state the votes of those electors who have been appointed by the lawful tribunal of the state shall be counted; in the event of the question as to which of two or more such state tribunals is the lawful tribunal, and the votes of the electors appointed by that tribunal which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the authorized one, shall be counted; that in case of an undetermined contest between two or more sets of electors of a state those votes shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the lawful electoral votes. The bill also provides that if the counting of the votes shall not have been completed before the 5th calendar day next after the first joint meeting of the two houses, no recess shall be afterwards taken by either house until the counting is finished.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that three soldiers belonging to a troop of lancers entered a liquor store kept by a Jew at Doubna demanding drink. After some objection the eldest daughter of the Jew served them with liquor. A quarrel ensued, and the soldiers shot the proprietor, killed his two sons and an infant, outraged the daughter brutally, beat the mother and plundered the house.

At last week's elections the democrats came out victorious, and gave some of the Ohio cities a waking up. Cincinnati comes in with 8500 majority, Cleveland with 2,200, and victories in Dayton, Toledo, Columbus, Youngstown and other places. Democratic gains are also shown through Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, last week. The democrats are coming

Now there comes a telegram from Philadelphia that senator Mitchell is blowing a little anti-Cameron wind. Better late than never.

In New York the other day a boy was fined $10 for throwing a lighted cigar down the throat of a buffalo in Central Park. A pity the beast didn't have a chance to give that chap a hist with one of his horns.

Arthur is already planning for a second term, his appointments being mostly with a view to bring him delegates in return. He is a shrewd politician and is trying to play his card so as to harmonize factions, giving the largest and sweetest plums to men of the stalwart kind.

His principal opponent will be Blaine the half breed leader, who is actively at work to head off Arthur, and is making it hot for him. Blaine defies the administration and is anxious for an opportunity to make open war upon it, and the President is uneasy over every movement of the Maine statesman.

A clothing house has contracted with Mason, who tried to shoot Guiteau, as clerk for one year at $1,500. We hardly think that making show of him will pay. People are not quite so soft. On the other hand we see that Guiteau has sold two suits of old clothes to showmen for $350. We would not give a fip for all the old clothes Guiteau ever owned—we would not touch 'em with a 40 foot pole.

Gen. Grant and wife were guests at the White-house recently. At a reception Mrs. Grant's costumes and ornaments are described as follows: She wore with her costly white satin dress, trimmed with the finest point lace and elaborate pearl passementerie, very rare jewels. The large pearls a double strand of which lay upon tulle covering her neck, the waist of the dress being low. On her diamond horseshoes linked together formed a semi-circle, and a butterly of diamonds and another large ornament of diamonds glittered in her hair, while in her ears diamonds held large pear-shaped pearls. On an arm was a carved bracelet of dead gold about four inches broad and on the other several slender bangles, indulging from the expensive character of this toggery it will soon be in order for some of Gen. Grant's wealthy admirers to come for ward with additional gifts of money and houses.

The steerage of a passenger steamer that carries emigrants is not, to the majority of travelers, the favorite part of a vessel; but there are young men who would have willingly braved all the horrors of the steerage to have been among the cheap passengers by the steamer City of Montreal on her recent trip, for there were six hundred young women stowed away there and not a man among them. Young men in society are supposed to see nothing attractive about girls not of their own set, but young men know this to be a great mistake; so do young girls of all classes. The living freight on the City of Montreal all came over to go into domestic service, but that did not prevent many of them being modest, pretty and vivacious, and the very fact that they were coming for the purpose of making themselves useful lent them a charm that more aristocratic maidens often lack.

Don Cameron was in his seat when the vote on the Chinese bill was taken, and he dodged. Valiant boss. He will ask a reelection soon. Gen. Beaver should feel ashamed of Don, and decide not to have his boom run by him.

Beaver now has enough of delegates to insure his nomination on first ballot. Beaver for governer and Cameron for reelection to the senate is the fixed program of the bosses, and they have the two linked together.

The York *Republican*, radical organ, charges that "General Beaver went to Chicago as one of the representatives of the people and deliberately misrepresented them." Well what of it? the General will get one af those 306 brass medals for it, and that is a good deal.

Here they come—send the news to Arthur and his eastern cheap labor friends: San Francisco, April 10.—A dispatch from Victoria confirms the report of the sailing from Hong Kong of 3,000 Chinese to work on the Canadian Pacific railroad.

The *Morning Patriot* has been enlarged, and appears in new type. The *Patriot* is always fresh and newsy and an able advocate of democratic principles.

The democrats made a clean sweep in Trenton.

The motion to quash the star route indictments has been overruled, and Dorsey and his gang of public plunderers must face the music.

A revolution has broken out in Cape Haytien.

Williamsport *Bulletin* says the unfavorable news comes from Washington that congress will not adjourn before July just as though that paper had ever heard any favorable news from a republican Congress.

RUSSIAN DISORDER.

A dispatch from the Daily *News* from Vienna says it is stated that the attack upon the Jews of Southern Russia have commenced. In one city the Jewish shops were set on fire by petroleum. A despatch from St Petersburg says: 'Because of their activity of the nihilists of Moscow the question of holding the coronation of the Czar elsewhere is being seriously discussed. It is officially announced that the Emperor and Empress will not make the state visit to the cathedral customary at this season, nor hold the subsequent reception. The Moscow *Telegraph* has been suspended for four months. The *Golos* reports that corps have been sent from Odessa and Nicolaieff to the town and district of Avenieff on account of disturbances by peasants. On the 2nd inst., which was market day, an attack was made on the shops and houses belonging to the Jews at Waleg-julowo, twenty-five verstsfrom Asaieff, and thirty shops and eighty houses were destroyed. The *Official Messenger*, which generally denies reports of disturbances or says they are exaggerated, confirms this report, and says thirty arrests have been made in connection with the riot.

INCONSISTENCIES IN AGITATION.

The *Herald*: Once more apropos to the Chinese veto some of the dreadful iniquities of the Chinaman have been gone over by the press. He comes here without his family, he dose not mean to stay, he forms no attachment, does not become a citizen and sends all his money home, &c., &c. Inasmuch our judgehold that Chinamen cannot be naturalized, and our laws therefore forbid them this privilege, it seems hardy just to hold them responsible for this as it is were their fault and not ours. If, as the Kearneyites say, the Chinaman is not a desirable addition to our population, how can it possibly be an advantage that he does not stay with us and does not fetch his family? Is this not in fact an advantage that we get from the Chinaman labor and nothing else; that we have only the work, energetic element—the thrifty manhood of that nation and not its feeble infancy and impoverished old age. He works, gets his money and takes himself off, and those who do not like him should regard this as a mitigation of thee vil. As to want of patriotism, we have no doubt that if he were domesticated he would become as patriotic as any other American of foreign origen, and would be always ready to take any office he could get. His money, they say, goes out of the country. Perhaps it does; but what then? There are two sides to this. We published the other day the report of one society in this city which in the course of its operations has sent to Ireland twenty-seven million dollars, earned by Irish immigrants in this country, and the official statistics show that between six and seven million dollars are annually sent to Ireland by Irish immigrants in this country. We do not reproach the Irish for this; and supposing all this money sent to help struggling ones at home, this fact is universally regarded as an admirable exhibition of the virtue and devotion of the Irish people. But how can that very thing which is a virtue in Irish be a vice in the Chinese?

My husband had drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his old energy of mind and nerves, and gave him strength to attend to business.—Cincinnati Lady.

A NIHILIST MURDER.

St. Petersburg, April 8—According to a telegram just received here from Kiew another official has been assassinated by the nihilists.

SPECTATORS AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

Is it a criminal offence to look at a prize fight? This is a question that first puzzled five judges of the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases reserved in England and now divides the whole Bench. The trial judge decided that a spectator was guilty of unlawfu "aiding and abetting" the fight by his presence, and went so far as to say that in case of other principal being killed in the ring a looker on might be indicted for manslaughter. This ruling is reversed by the majority of the judges of the Crown Cases Court, who lay down the law to the effect that simply witnessing a prize fight is not an offence unless the spectator encourages it in some more active way than by his mere presence. Three of the eleven judges, including the Lord Chief Justice took the opposite view Lord Coleridge said that "it was the spectators who made the fight," and Justice Ma hew added that "if there were no spectators there would be no prize fights." But those who were of this opinion were in the minority, and hence going to see a prize fight will be an innocent amusement in England until parliament decrees otherwise.

TELEPHONING ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Chinnock, the eletrician of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, of New York city, in an interview with the New York *Evening Post*, states after several years experimenting the problem of talking telephone long distances had been comp etely solved, and that conversation had been carried on with ease between New York and Boston during the last ten days. The result is the work of Electrician Jacques, of the Bell Telephone company. Mr Chinnock said:

"By a chemical manipulation of the carbon, which is still a secret, and the use of a current four times as strong as the ordinary one of our handphones, as we call them, one can be made to give forth sounds as loud and articulate as the human voice itself. It is no exaggeration to say that, after this improvement is put into use, the call bell will be wholly unnecessary, because the voice from the telephone will be heard by any one near enough to hear the bell. We had some here on Sunday, using a wire of the American Rapid Company's line, which perfectly astonished the electricians invited to witness them. Some of my friends became uneasy about my mental condition when I came back and told what the Boston people had done, and I wanted to convince them that I was not mad or attempting a hoax. By using what is known as a metalic circuit, two wires instead of one, conversations have been carried on with ease over 480 miles of country, I see no reason why conversation can not be carried on between New York and San Francisco, and I have no hesitation in saying that within a year conversation between here and Chicago will be a matter of hourly occurrence. No change whatever will be necessary in the present aparatus except in substituting four cells for one, and a differently prepared carbon."

AN ANTI-CAMERON BLAST FROM SENATOR MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Apr 6—The *Press* printstomorrow a letter from Senator Mitchell to Warton Baker, in which he says he does not believe in the political methods too much and too long practiced in Pennsylvania, and suggests a representative Convention with a will of mind of its own.

He adds: The work of such a convention would be ratified at the polls; that one met only to indorse what has been decreed in a spirit of dictation will not be, in my judgment, at the next election."

The letter is accepted as an anti-Camer on blast that means business.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, April 10—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to day in a case of E A. Hitchcock, plainuff in error vs. Wm. C. Buchanan. et al., which raises the question of liability of defendants in error as individuals for a draft which they signed as president and secretary of a corporation The court holds that a bill of exchange headed, "Office of Belleville national mill company," and concluding, "Charge same to acount of Belleville national mill company, 'A B' president, 'C. D.' secretary," is a bill of the company and not of the individual signers, and a suit thereon against the drawers as individuals cannot be sustained.

Chief Bates, of the New York Fire Department, has a very smart horse. A few weeks after the Park Row fire there was an alarm in a down-town district and the horse was driven from Headquarters in Mercer street to the fire at the top of Bleecker. On returning the driver and the Chief went into their office, leaving the horse standing at the door. Almost immediately the gong struck the alarm 225 The horse turned around and went across in a run He turned out for every wagon as though he was driven, and headed for Stanton and Attorney street, clear over on the East side, and that was the alarm number by the shortest possible route In crossing the Bowery the little wagon struck a New Haven Railroad freight car, and the horse went clear and turned into Stanton street just behind the wagon of Battalion Chief Breslin, and arriving where the fire was, he drew up to the sidewalk and stopped. The Chief and the driver say the horse must have known the number, and where it was, and that the good order of his flightshowed he thought he ought to get to the fire, and was not running away.

South Bethlehem, April 10—Three new cases and one death from small-pox were reported here to-day, and one new case and one death in Bethlehem. The number of cases now here is 144, of whom thirty six are in the hospital since the beginning of the epidemic. One hundred and sixty houses have been quarantined, in which there were 293 cases and eighty three deaths.

It is reported that wheat crops will be good in western Pennsylvania this year.

The reduction of the public debt in March was about sixteen million dollars.

Some Items About Snakes.

"Do you want some items about snakes?" said an agricultural looking gentleman, the other day.

"If they are fresh and true," responded the city editor.

"Exactly," replied the farmer. "These items are both. Nobody knows 'em but me. I got a farm down on the Island of Pesce, and there's lots of snakes onto it near the house is a pond about six feet deep. A week ago my little girl jumped in the pond, and would have drowned if hadn't been for a snake. The snake came and went for her and brought her ashore. The particular point about this item is the way he did it."

"How was it?" asked the city editor.

"I was a black snake, about thirty feet long, and he just coiled the middle of himself around her neck so she couldn't swim any water, and swam ashore with her and said. After they got ashore the girl patted the snake on the head, and it went off pleased as Punch. Ever since he comes to the house regular at meal times, and she feeds him on pie. He likes pie. Think you can make anything out of it item?"

"Certainly. Know any more?"

"Yes. I got a baby six months old. Her boy. We generally set him out on the grass of a morning, and he hollers like h—l all day, at least he used to, but he don't any more. One morning we noticed he was hollering an awful sight more than when we looked there was a rattlesnake coiled up in front of him scanning his features. The boy was grinning and the snake was grinning. Bimeby the snake turned his tail to the baby and backed him up right into the baby's fist."

"What did the baby do?"

"Why he just raised that tail so you could hear it three-quarters of a mile, and the snake lay there and grinned. Every morning we found the snake there, until one day a bigger snake came, and the baby played with his rattle just the same till the big snake came h—. He choked him, and I reckon he had a snack and sent the other snake to take his place."

WARM CBMPS OF SNOW.

Rude but Effectual Means by Which Hunters Protect Themselves in The Far North

The use of snow for heating purposes, or, more accurately, for keeping out cold, cannot be appreciated at their true value except among the arctic and semi-arctic wilds, where it would be impossible to sustain life during at least half the year were it not for the snow. The Esquimaux hut has often been illustrated and described, but there are o her structures made of snow which, though less pretentious, are of as much value to the moose, caribou, deer and fox hunter as the hut to the Esquimaux. The three orders of architecture in snow are the simple burrow, the V camp and the snow hut. Of these the burrow needs the smallest amount of training in order to construct it, the V camp but little more, while the snow-hut is a thing which, to build successfully, requires long practice and skill.

THE SNOW BURROW.

In constructing the snow burrow all that is necessary in order to be perfectly comfortable is a heavy overcoat, a blanket or a shawl to cover up the face and neck and to prevent the snow from touching the skin. Having this, find some place where the snow has drifted rather deeply on the lee side of a rock, a line of bushes, a tree trunk, or in fact anything that will shelter the pile in which it is supposed to make the burrow from the wind. Then dig with the hands or anything else a hole in the snow crawling in as fast as it is made. Crawling would be a better word than crawling, because when getting into the burrow it is necessary to move along lying at full length, so that, beyond the disturbance caused by the passage of the body, the snow shall not be moved. When a person enters in the manner described as fast as the support for the upper snow is removed by digging the body takes its place. Fresh fallen snow—the best to make a borrow in—is very easily moved, and were a person to make a hole large enough to admit him on hands and knees the roof or covering would fall in and he would not be sheltered at all. The blanket or shawl—the writer knows of one case where a vest was used instead with perfectsuccess—must be wrapped around the head and neck before beginning the burrow, and the burrower consequently will have to work in the dark or with his eyes blindfolded. This, however, is of little consequence if he will start in the right direction and keep going down towards the ground as much as possible—the process of burrowing is very simple. The hands make a hole and the head then follows as fast as possible. It is sometimes necessary to push the snow dug out down at the side of the body, disturbing the snow as little as may be, and keeping it from coming back again. Once in the burrow, the burrower should push the snow away from his head so as to form a small space in which to breathe. If the snow is so light that he is unable to do this without its falling in, then he should arrange the covering around his head in such a way as to give him some space inside of it. He need be in no fear of stifling, as the snow allows air enough to give him all he wants. The one thing to be feared in snow-burrowing is that the weather may not be cold enough outside, for if the snow be wet the burrow is of no good. As long as the snow is dry the burrower is as comfortable inside of the drift as he could be in the warmest bed he ever saw.

THE V CAMP OF SNOW.

Considerably more pretentious, and certainly more comfortable because one is not so much confined, is the V camp. It is seldom made unless for a number of persons as it involves some labor. Choosing a drift not less than five, and better yet, seven or eight feet deep, the campers mark out a gigantic V. For a party of five this would be about nine feet across the top and about the same in length. The drift must be what is called "old snow," because new-fallen snow is too light and fleecy to give the requisite strength to the sides. Taking the snow-shoes the men proceed to dig out the snow, throwing it on the drift on the outside and leave the walls perpendicular. Having got all of the snow out at the lower or narrow end of the V, what is called a "rise" must be made, which is simply a path trampled down from the bottom of the camp to the top of the snow. While two or three of the party are digging the rest cut down one or two fir trees, the branches of which are trimmed off and brought to the camp. Some of these, called in the north, "sapin," are placed in the "rise" to prevent those walking in and out from sinking in the snow. The rest are laid on the ground at the upper or wider end of the V, to a thickness of from one to three feet, according to the willingness of the persons cutting the "sapin" to work. This forms the bed, and a most luxurious bed it is, too. At the lower end of the V a fire is built and the camp is ready to be occupied. It is perfectly comfortable, thoroughly sheltered from the wind, and this is the chief thing to be guarded against in cold regions. So long as the fire burns it is quite warm, but as it dies down the solidity of the orange from warmth to excessive cold is extraordinary This change always wakes every one up, but each one invariably waits as long as he can stand the temperature for some one else to replenish the fire from the pile of wood prepared. In the V camp men always sleep wrapped in their blankets with their feet to the fire, for as long as their feet are warm the rest of the body will be comfortable. In case of a snowy night light poles are cut and placed over the upper part of the V, and these in turn are covered with "sapin." This is not done, however, unless it is absolutely necessary, because when the roofing is on the camp becomes unpleasantly hot. There are few more delightful places in which to sleep than a V camp. It is warm, the beds—provided the man who cut the "sapin" was not lazy—are deliciously springy, the air is fresh and there is always the pleasant consciousness that while the camp is comfortable the surface of the drift on top is not.

THE ESQUIMAUX HUT

The third and most elaborate form of the snow camp is the Esquimaux hut. In fact it should not be called a camp at all, being really a house, intended to last seven or eight months. These huts are not built much below the line where the birch tree begins. Here wigwams of different kinds take their place. The method of construction is simple. A circle from eight to fourteen feet in diameter is drawn on the surface of the snow, or the ground, if possible, for the closer to the ground the wall is laid the better the hut stands. A bank of tough old snow being found, blocks or bricks about two feet long, twelve to fifteen inches wide and six to eight thick are cut. These are placed around the circle, their ends being cut to fit accurately. A second tier is placed upon the first and then a third. The inner wall of these tiers is at first made perpendicular, but when the wall has risen to a height of three feet, the tiers of snow bricks are placed on constantly decreasing circles, so as to round the hut on all sides towards the centre. When the last tier is placed in position there is a hole in the centre about eighteen inches in diameter. This is covered with a cake of fresh water ice about an inch thick, through which light is admitted into the interior. The corners of the bricks on the inside are then cut off and the wall made smooth. At one side the builder cuts a door about two feet square. On the outside, leading to this door, an arched passage is built, of snow bricks. This generally has one and sometimes two sharp turns in it to prevent the wind from blowing in. Over the door on the inside is hung a sealskin or piece of blanket. The hut outside is "chinked" with soft snow until every hole in the structure is stopped up. The warmth of one of these huts is such that a single lamp will keep the temperature so high that it is positively uncomfortable to wear heavy furs even when the thermometer outside is down to thirty or forty degrees below zero. Under the management of Esquimaux women the huts get hideously dirty as the months pass, but there is no difficulty in keeping them clean, and in very cold countries they are the most comfortable houses that can be constructed.

To the hesitating Peruna gives courage.

The manufacture of oleomargarine in St. Louis has been investigated by the Board of Health and proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs.

Not a drink, not sold in barrooms, but a reliable non-alcoholic tonic medicine, useful at all times, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

OLD MAN BENDER.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF A FIEND IN ST. LOUIS.

Some Account of His Horrible Butcheries in Kansas.

St. Louis, April 6—The police authorities here believe they have at last captured old man Bender, the Kansas butcher. The arrest was made last Tuesday afternoon, but the police have kept the affair a secret. Circumstances of the arrest are as follows: Herman H. Green, a German, who resided in this city, was formerly a private in the Sixth United States Infantry, and in 1871 was stationed at Osage Station, Kansas, seven miles from where John Bender and family resided. He saw Bender several times every week, as the latter brought his vegetables to camp to sell, and knew him well. Last Monday he saw three men in a skiff on the river in North St. Louis, one of whom he declared to be John Bender. Police were informed, and the men were arrested. Two of them gave their names as August Kloots and Charles Hammond. The man supposed to be Bender gave his name as John Barlis. His two companions stated they lived in Osage county, Missouri, and had came down the river intending to go to Arkansas. They met the old man who called himself Barlis, a few weeks ago and he wanted to accompany them. Finally they consented. Kloots and Hammond were released, and Barlis has been held in confinement.

Some eight years ago the press of the whole United States was filled with accounts of murders committed at Cherry Vale, Montgomery county, Kansas, and at Labette county, same State. It is now known how many people this man and his fiend incarnate, his daughter Kate skilled; and in all probability it will never be known. Kate seems to have been the prime devil in all the crimes, though, as the stories go, the old man was sometimes the fatal blow.

They kept a little grocery and grog shop in a lonely spot on a road that was traveled by many. The favorite method was to entice travelers and strangers into their den. Kate did this part of the business. Once inside, the winsome Kate would toy with the victim, or allow the doomed man to toy with her until she could manage to seat him near a canvas screen, or partition that divided the room behind which the old man was stationed with an ax. Then Kate would suddenly press the stranger's head against the canvas, and the old fiend would knock his brains out.

More people than have ever been counted have been traced to this lonely dozen, and nothing more heard of them. In 1874 Dr. York, a prominent physician of Topeka, Kansas, turned up missing. His brother, State Senator York—who will be remembered for the manner in which he exposed United States Senator Pomeroy's alleged bribery rascality in the Kansas Legislature—traced the Doctor to Bender's place. Just when the whole family were to be arrested they disappeared. The last seen of them was when some one saw them driving off in a covered wagon one night. It is believed since they have been traced to and arrested in every quarter of the country. The general belief among many has been that the whole family were hung by vigilant, led by Senator York, but nothing authentic has ever been known of them.

THE KANSAS STORM.

20 Houses Blown Down and Several Persons Killed.

Topeka, Kansas, April 7.—A cyclone was started near Raymond, Rice county last night moved in a northerly direction and prostrated the telegraph poles when it crossed the Santa Fe railroad track. John Wilson's house was blown down, and Mrs. Wilson was killed and Mrs. Parker was fatally injured. Several other large and strongly built houses were demolished in the neighborhood. Proceeding northward the storm struck the new and thriving town of Chase, demolishing twenty out of the twenty-six buildings in the place and throwing cars from the track. Mr. Reed, a hotel keeper, was killed, and his wife was fatally injured. Another woman and a child were also killed at about the same time in the evening. A small cyclone passed through the eastern part of the county, but did but little damage. It was accompanied by a veritable waterspout pouring a deluge of water in some places. The wind sucked all the water out of the wells. As the cloud approached Chase was in the shape of of a funnel, whirling and twisting with fearful velocity.

MICHIGAN VISITED.

East Saginaw, Michigan, April 7.—News comes from Clayesation of a terrible hurricane passing near Highland station, on the Flint and Pere Marquet south of Holly, early last evening. The extent of the damage is not yet known, as the telegraph line was broken and the railroad agent walked to Clyde and see what was learned when he left. The dwelling of a man named Crandall was blown down, killing Crandall and one child, and severely injuring another child, a daughter. A lady named Mrs. Taylor of Pontiac, was also killed, and seve al other persons more or less injured. The hurricane covered an area of less than half a mile wide, but is reported to have leveled everything in its path. At Kalamo, Eton county, several lives were reported lost, and many persons injured In Rutland county four persons were killed and several wounded. One family was blown fifty rods by the storm and thrown into a swamp, badly bruised. In the territory northeast of Midland village considerable damage was done. A number of persons were more or less injured, but no one was killed. Considerable damage was done near Muskegon.

FOR SUNDAY REFLECTION.

Kind words are a balm to the wounded heart, food to the hungry soul.

There is a faith that saves, but there is no dogmatism that saves.—Verny.

The best hearer of the gospel is the man whose daily life experiences the truths that are spoken.

Vain-glorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites and the slaves of their own vanity.

Learning is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, an aid to the young and a support and comfort to the aged.—Goldsmith.

We must beware of treating Bible statements as a kind of jelly, to be run into whatever kind of moulds we think fit.—Good Company.

Diversity of worship has divided the human race into seventy-two nations. From among all their dogmas I have selected one—Divine love.—Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, 11th century, A. C.

The water falls on all creatures; on herbs, bush and tree, and each draws up to its own leaf and blossoms according to its special need. So falls the rain of love on the many-hearted world.—Buddha. Rinda 2:-543 B. C.

As boys should be educated with temperance, so the first greatest lesson that should be taught them is frugality. It is by the exercise of this virtue alone that they can ever expect to be useful members of society.

It requires no little learning to be correct no little study to be simple, and a great command of language to be plain. It is your uneducated, or at best your half-educated men who confound their audiences with great puffings of vanity and exhibitions of bombast.

To the weak Peruna gives strength.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 and 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre County," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D. 1882 at one o'clock, p. m.:

Acc. Per.	Warrantees names.	Taxes.
	BENNER.	
2	John Davis	$ 1 20
50	J D Harris	2 04
50	J J Lingle	2 04
100	Wm Holmes (owner 4	4 08
50	Chas Shuey (owner)	2 04
	BOGGS	
97 145	D Carscadden	35 78
305 112	John Cochran	27 48
12 68	Roland Curtin	1 08
42	Ann Dodd	12 85
433 163	Wm Gray	38 97
441 137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433 163	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433 163	Joseph Higby	39 17
419	40 Wm Hood	37 45
431	40 Moses Hood	10 88
150	Sarah Lane	13 5
433 163	David Lewis	39 17
81	J M Lucas, J P Packer	16 28
60	Frank McCoy	27 44
4 1 196	Peter Rhoads	9 85
	BURNSIDE	
415	James Black	6 25
4 3 163	Robt Brady	6 55
433 163	Wm P Brady	13 25
433 163	John Brady	6 55
58 163	Alexander Bell	26 42
3 155	Wm Bingham	61 87
415	John Boyd	12 76
433 163	John Byers	25 95
433 163	Wm Cook	13 22
434 163	John Cowden	13 24
433 163	Wm Dewart	6 55
433 156	John Dewart	6 55
3 1 8	Henry Donnelly	13 06
433 163	Sam'l M Fox	6 55
58 163	Robert Gray	6 55
433 163	Wm Grace	6 55
433 163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433 163	Alex. Greeves	13 0
434 163	Chas Gohen	6 55
433 163	Thomas Hamilton	13 0
4 3 155	Geo Harrison	64 97
433 163	John Hunsel	13 24
433 163	Peter Hunt	64 97
433 163	Alex Hunter	26 4
434 163	John Kidd	6 5
4 5	Nathaniel Levy	12 4
4 3 163	John Lyon	13 25
434 155	Blair McLanahan	64 9
433 163	Geo McLanahan	64
433 163	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433 155	Ann McLanahan	64 9
433 163	Geo Mead	64 9
60	Wm Miller	6 0
3 163	Joseph Morris	13 0
433 163	John Nicholson	64 9
6	S8 Jeremiah Parker	6 4
433 163	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433 155	Ann McLanahan	64 9
433 163	Geo Mead	64 9
60	Wm Miller	6 0
3 163	Joseph Morris	13 0
433 163	John Nicholson	64 9
6	S8 Jeremiah Parker	6 4
433 163	John Rollington	3 20
433 163	John Woodend	3 20
	LIBERTY.	
120	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
120	John Dunwoody	12 51
120	Robt & Jas Hays	21 78
	Wm Hays	4 6
	Geo D Hess	10 78
03	Robert Irwin	25 83
80	Robert Irwin	16 31
150	Jeremiah Jackson	25 47
	Peter Lytle	6 15
175	James A Quigley	10 78
120	Steven Stevenson	24 90
	MARION.	
50	Wm Allison	4 30
66	John Carman	2 79
50	Robt Irwin	55 84
	Jeremiah Jackson	55 28
	Thomas Lewis	5 58
	J M McKinney	5 79
	Christ Rohrer	22 56
50	W A Thomas	16 14
50	Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 32
50	Wm Tilghman(owner)	16 14
50	C M Bower(owner)	16 14
	J S Frain (owner)	6 41
	John Z Igler (owner)	9 0
60	Simon Yarger	5 14
60	Simon Yarger	5 14
	MILES	
153	A S Valentine	61 95
153	Rebecca Wain	26 04
153	Moore Wharton	51 95
153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
153	Kerney Wharton	51 95
153	Mary Wharton	14 40
153	Francis West	51 95
153	Benjamin West	51 95
153	Francis West	15 91
153	Wm H West	26 04
153	John West	26 04
153	Wm Wilson	14 30
153	Bird Wilson	51 95
	RUSH	
163	James Allison	16 22
163	John Aikson	88 29
	James Allison	68 25
	Andrew Allison	52 07
	Thomas Grant	7 12
	James Hepburn	6 66
	John Hosel	1 11
	Peter Housel	6 66
	Alexander Hunter	6 66
	Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
	Richard Lake	6 66
	Aaron Levy	2 54
	John Moreland	6 66
	Wm Miles	6 66
	Sam'l Norton	6 66
	Wm Parker	4 56
	Richard Parker	5 04
	Jeremiah Parker	4 84
	John Reese	6 28
	Wm Stedman	1 87
	Thomas Smith	3 00
	Abraham Scott	1 56
	Sam'l Scott	7
	Abraham Scott	2 2
	Sam'l Scott	1 87
	Robert Taggart	1 7
	Henry Toland	6 26
	Wharton Moore	1 88
	David Willi ms	6 26
	PATTON.	
	Henry Gross	5 5
	PENN.	
150	Adam Bolinder	2 6
	Wm Cook	11 19
	POTTER.	
	Wm P Brady	4 31
	Andrew Bayard	122 8
	Wm Bingham	51 9
	Felix Brunt	51 9
	George Campbell	51 9
	David Carscaden	49 4
	David Carscaden	49 4
	David Carscaden	34 4
	Paul Cox	51 9
	Thomas Cuthburt	51 9
	D H Cunningham	103 9
	Geo Clymer	7 2
	Sharp Delany	51 9
	Joseph Derling	18 0
	Sam'l Dotson	15 0
	Geo Eddy	26 0
	Thomas Fitzgimmont	24 0
	Robert Gray	7 2
	James T Hale	45 9
	James T Hale	2 4
	Thomas Hawthorn	51 9
	James Hawthorn	51 9
	Wm Lewis	51 9
	Wm Lewis (owner)	51 9
	Sam'l Linn	51 9
	John Ligget	42 3
	J Z Long	24 0
	J Z Long	24 0
	Jasper Maylan	51 9
	Robt & Jas Hays	21 7
	James M. Mannus	51 9
	Wm McPherson	51 9
	Robert Reiley	51 9
	Wm McPherson	51 9
	Peter Lytle	6 15
	James A Quigley	10 7
	Steven Stevenson	24 9
	MARION.	
	Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
	Robert Morris	51 9
	Spangler	51 9
	Wm McPherson	51 9
	Wm Gerigus	3 0
	Wm Harrison	7 8
	Jacob Kuselberger	4
	Shires & Fullmer	3 9
	S & A Scott	3 0
	SPANGLER.	
	Wm McClure	20 8
	Catherine Robison	9 4
	Robison R beson	9 4
	Richard Robison	3 6
	Jasper Brooks(owner)	6 3
	J Gordon (owner)	3 1
	SNOW SHOE	
	Andrew Bayard	122 8
	D Hensel (owner)	51 9
	D Hensel (owner)	51 9
	HALF MOON.	
	Daniel Beck	2 95
	Peggy Shearer	2 8
	Thos Bedell (owner)	9 9
	HARRIS.	
	J C Fisher	3 5
	James Forbes	3 6

A DOG GUARDING HIS DEAD MASTER.

Lancaster, April 3.—George Blymer, aged forty-five years, a comb-maker, of very intemperate habits, deliberately committed suicide in a horrible manner about noon. He walked from the Pennsylvania railroad about a mile and threw himself directly in front of engine No. 41. The engine and fifteen cars passing over him and severing his head and left arm completely from his body. His dog, which had followed him, stood guard over his body until assistance came. Blymer was discharged from Graham's comb factory for drunkenness and his wife left him. He leaves five children.

A Pennsylvania farmer, living near a railroad station, wanted to sell his farm and adopted a novel method. He sold 188 tickets at $50 each, making a total of $9,400. The farm was cut up into 188 lots, varying in value and size, the largest and most valuable being the farm buildings, with twenty-three acres of land, worth about $3,000. At a stated time the ticket holders assembled at the farm. The tickets were numbered and corresponded with the number of lots, hence there was no blanks. Every holder drew a lot. The wife of the proprietor of a hotel drew the lot of twenty-three acres with the farm buildings. One gentleman was the lucky winner of a corner lot suitable for a store. The gathering was an occasion that will long be remembered in the place where it occurred.

CENTRE COUNTY CENSUS, 1880

Boroughs and Townships.	1880.	1870
Bellefonte—North Ward...	1348	1127
" South Ward...	1096	999
" West Ward...	583	529
	3030	1127
aHoward Boro	498	433
Milesburg	636	600
bMillheim	576	
cPhilipsburg	1780	1080
dUnionville	399	322
Benner	1282	1365
Boggs	2066	2136
Burnside	465	386
eCollege	1420	
Curtin	624	459
Ferguson	1283	2111
Gregg	1797	1636
Haines	1425	1354
Half Moon	664	698
Harris	943	1999
Howard	947	875
Huston	891	863
Liberty	1285	1062
Marion	673	823
Miles	1512	1325
Patton	761	721
Penn	813	1158
Potter	2376	2358
Rush	1594	1963
Snow Shoe	1420	1162
Spring	2235	1608
Taylor	615	512
Union	1106	847
Walker	1464	1356
Worth	809	650
Total	37929	34,418

a Howard borough from Howard twp.
b Millheim from Penn township in 1879.
c Philipsburg from Rush township.
d Unionville from Union township;
e College from Harris and Benner twp's.

A New Enterprise at Centre Hall.

NEW STORE!

—o—

—AT—

CENTRE HALL.

Grand Opening

—OF—

NEW STOCK,

—BY—

JOHN MULLEN,

—AT THE—

—Hotel Stand.—

DRY GOODS,

LADYS DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS

NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS,

Ready Made

CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar,

Tea, Syrups,

Queensware,

Glassware,

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Farmers will be allowed the highest price for all kinds produce.

The best bargains in Store Goods in the county.

Go to the New Store before purchasing elsewhere.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 13 1882.

This week closes our first year of Business
—AT—
SPRING MILLS, PA.

With experience as to what is wanted
A DOUBLE STOCK!
—and—
TWO LARGE STORE ROOMS.
We hope to serve our customers better the coming year. Call and see us.

WHITMER & CO.

March 23, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Book agents and other people who enjoy racy reading and sensational facts will no doubt be interested in J. W. Buel's latest work, "Metropolitan Life Unveiled," advertised in another column of this paper. 6apr3t

——Treasurer Keller advertises the unseated lands sale in this issue of the REPORTER.

——The Pennsvalley bargain store—which always means Dinges,—is in full blast with full shelves, low prices for first quality goods Try Dinges once for your own satisfaction.

——Rev. W. H. Schock, of Forreston, Ill., has accepted the Jersey Shore Luth. charge. Rev. Schock was formerly from Aaronsburg.

——J. B. Jamison, of Spring Mills, Jas. A. McClintick, of Farmers Mills, A. H. Rishel of Gregg's bank, and Peter Smith, of Centre Hill, pleased the REPORTER with a call.

——If you want good prices for your produce, farmers, take them to Sechlers grocery. They will give you No. 1 groceries at cash prices for all your butter, eggs, potatoes, dried fruit, apples, or any other articles of produce.

——FRESH LIME.—Bellefonte woodburnt lime for sale at the Centre Hall tannery. 1t.

—FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop-leaf and our drawers. tf

——Samuel Krumbine, a graduate of the REPORTER office, has gone to Altoona. Sam is a young man of excellent character, and deserves to get along.

——The REPORTER office has a new "devil" who is getting along finely; he has found his way to the ink fountain.

——Twenty lots were sold in South Philipsburg, Centre county, last week, making in all about forty in that section so recently laid out in town lots. A large number of new houses will go up there this spring and summer, several being in course of construction at this time.

——We are pleased to notice that Senator C. T. Alexander is able to be on duty again.

——Mr. Ed. Hess, of Linden Hall, has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health.

——Again we have a sudden death to mention. On last Thursday Mr. Jacob Ketner was found lying near his stable at his residence below Aaronsburg, apparently dying. He was carried into the house and expired soon after—cause apoplexy. Mr. Ketner was an old man, of near 80, and always well thought of by his neighbors.

——Perry O. Stiver, of Lena, Ill., formerly of Potters Mills, has charge of the Lena department of the Freeport *Bulletin*. We tip our hat, Perry O.

——The brick dwelling of James Krape was destroyed by fire on last Friday morning, 7, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The fire originated on the garret, and may have been caused by the flue. Nearly all the household goods were saved. The property was insured in the Grange company. Mr. Krape lives near Pine Grove Mills.

Mr Krape says $700 in money, which was hid on the garret, was burned. The money he says belonged to Robert Ross, now in the west for whom he had collected it.

——Nothing of so much use in a family as the improved Singer Sewing machine No other like for light running, fast work, and little noise. D. M. Cowher is agent. Try the Singer before purchasing any other and you will not be sorry.

——Dinges in his refitted quarters is doing a brisk business. His fire damaged goods is all put out, and he is having new stock all the time, which he is selling a little above cost to let the people know what can be done these days in store-goods. Call there if you want a first-class bargain, and read this to him.

——We see by last week's *Centre Democrat* that Maj. R. H Foster has retired from that paper. The Major is an experienced journalist, and a sound and smooth writer, who will be missed by his retirement. Mr. J. R. Van Ormer takes Foster's place and is associated with S. T. Sugert in the publication of the *Democrat*. We wish Mr. Van Ormer success in his new field.

——Spring clothing, big lots, fine stock, low prices, good goods, hats, ties, and any thing in the line of men and boys' wear, better and cheaper at the Philad. Branch than elsewhere. Lewinske's ahead always in ready made clothing, and low prices. Don't forget it.

——A Union county paper says there is a corner in eggs down there. Up here the eggs are still round, with one pointed and a blunt end, but have not noticed any with corners in 'em—so much for being democratic. Let Union change her ugly politics and the corners will come out their eggs.

A clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night by a lady of his congregation "Well my good woman, so you are very ill and require the consolation of religion." "No, said the old lady, "I'm nervous and can't sleep, and you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church that I want you to preach to me." The good lady was no doubt suffering from indigestion or some bilious derangement, which could have been easily cured by a dose of Green's Liver Pills,

Liver diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

——Down in Tyrone they sell such horrible whiskey that when a fellow gets a skin full of it he can get into his wagon, lose a wheel and drive on with but three wheels and the axle dragging on the ground, perfectly oblivious of the fact So says the Aloona "Radical," and it ought to know about it.

Many landlords, we suppose, out of love for their customers, that they may keep wide awake, thin their whiskey out with water, so a fellow can drink a quart of it without danger of going into the oblivious.

——You never yet heard a man or woman express any regret for having purchased groceries at Sechlers, in the Bush house block. They always render the utmost satisfaction, in honest dealing, pure and fresh goods, and the politest attention All well regulated families get their sugar, coffee, tea, canned fruits, &c., at Sechlers.

——The Lewistown *Gazette* says that John Triester, of Triester's valley, has been offered $25,000 for his timber lands. Twenty-five or thirty years ago most of these lands, which are located between his residence and Penn's creek, were considered of little value, being almost inaccessible and about the last range the panther had—one still being occasionally chased or killed—in this part of the State. West of the dividing ridge the most valuable timber has been cut off, but between that and Penn's creek there are still some noble forests which can now be reached from the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad.

It is true other remedies can be praised, but Peruna has the unequalled proof.

MADISONBURG ITEMS.

Benjamin Roush has retired from farming and has taken up his abode in our quiet village. We extend our hand in hearty welcome.

R. G. Hockman has taken possession of the Madison foundry.

In a few days Ellis Shafer will drive the finest span of horses in the valley. He is receiving them from Texas.

Jown B. Shafer was not able to fill his post in Sunday school on account of sickness.

The largest trout caught on the first of April was captured by Clayton Brown measuring 17½ inches.

Samuel Shafer, Jr. is making a new improvement to his residence in the way of a new picket fence.

Both of our Sunday schools made a change last Sunday in the way of new officers.

The new Evangelical pastor, Rev. N. Young, has now fully taken charge of this circuit. We are glad to say that we could not have found a more appropriate man to fill the place of Rev. Stover. The members of the church turned out en masse last Thursday night to give him a cordial reception in the way of a donation; the presents made were handsome as well as useful. The reception was agreeable to our host Rev. Young as well a pleasure to the participants.

Last Sunday while L. J. Elder was passing through the mountains from the Junction to Madisonburg he was attacked by two tramps and was hailed for his wallet, but striking one a terrible blow the other fled. Elder made good his escape by running into the woods.

Something new—a physician has taken up his residence amongst us. We wish him success. MILES.

STONE CREEK STOCKED WITH TROUT.

Thomas W. Mayton, Esq., on Friday morning last received through Fish Commissioner Hewitt, from the Marietta hatchery, two large cans of young trout. On the same day Mr. Mayton and Jimmy Africa took them to the headwaters of Stone Creek and deposited them in the stream. There were about 10,000 of the tiny speckled beauties. According to law fishing for trout in that stream will be prohibited for a term of three years.—Huntingdon *Monitor*, Apr. 6.

That puts a veto on the REPORTER'S Stone Creek expedition. Now let all hands keep off of Stone Creek for three years.

——A big comet is on the way, and will make a splendid show in the heavens in a few weeks. In the mean time lay in a good stock of those excellent groceries which are found nowhere, save at Sechlers.

——Sunday night we had rain and fierce winds, and on Monday morning there was a thin layer of snow on the ground. We thought we had bowed winter out.

——The Lock Haven *Democrat* says Squire J. J. Herlacher, of Logansville, died very suddenly at his home last Saturday. But two hours previous to his death he had been in apparent good health, speaking of his friends in his accustomed jovial manner. Death resulted from a stroke of paralysis.

He was a brother of C. F. Herlacher, of this place.

Dr. Chance, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, recently read a paper before the American Institute of mining engineers at Harrisburg in which the available coal of good quality was put down to 62,400,000 tons in Clinton county; Centre at 749,800,000 tons; Clearfield at 1,510,000,000 tons.

We will not freeze with such a large stock of fuel ahead.

——Mrs. Rhoda Miller has opened a new milliner shop at Potters Mills. Read her advertisement.

Part of a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic cured me of rheumatism. My dyspeptic wife got so much relief from the balance that she tried another bottle, and now we can truly say we have never had better health.—A Boston Mechanic

——Best fresh meats, hams, sides, shoulders, dried beef, at Sechlers. Also best mackerel in market, all grades of fish and full weight guaranteed.

——An item for butchers: The auditor general has sent to mercantile appraisers the following relative to assessing butchers: "If a butcher sells meat in a store or business place apart and separate from his slaughter house, he is a dealer in merchandise and should be assessed as a retailer and taxed according to his sales."

——Rev. S. G. Shannon, was present at the funeral of his brother, John Shannon. Rev. S. is still traveling in behalf of the Institute at Selinsgrove. Mrs. Annie Dornblazer, nee Shannon, of Kansas, was also present at her father's funeral, and is still remaining among her many friends here.

——The Centre Hall select school ends its first week of the spring term with upwards of 40 students. Besides this two primary schools began this week.

—FOR FARMERS.—I. J. Gronoble, at Spring Mills, this week received a lot of S. C. Sol. Bone Phosphate, for spring crops. Persons wanting it should call soon. Also, Flaxseed for sale at the same place.

——'Spring Mills House" now ready to accommodate travelers and the public in general. We welcome its manager, Geo. B. Nash.

——Sale of personal property, of John Shannon, dec'd, Saturday, next, 15, at 1 p. m.

——Geo. M Harter has now possession of the Red mill. If you want good work give George a trial.

——A very cold snap Wednesdry morning.

To the sick Peruna is the greatest blessing.

——Mr. Wolf, merchant, goes east next week for new stock of goods.

A painful story to the effect that Hon. Charles Francis Adams had been made the victim of an imposture by which he was swindled out of a large sum of money (some $20,000) and that he was thus imposed upon because he had become imbecile of mind, has been going the rounds of the newspapers. The story which was at first regarded as sensational has been fully confirmed and the "bunko" dealer who robbed the demented old man has been arrested and will be tried for his crime. The Hon. John Quincy Adams, a son of Charles Francis Adams, says that for three or four years his father showed signs of mental decay and that his family have kept close watch upon him without restraining his liberty.

Boston's Baked Beans.

Boston consumes 200 barrels of beans every week. "It is a fact not generally known," says the Herald of that city, "that here is in Boston an establishment devoted exclusively to the baking of beans, entirely separate from a canning institution. It is the only establishment of the kind in the world, probably, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether it could live anywhere else. At all events, attempts have been made to establish similar institutions elsewhere, and nothing but failure has been the result, and it is now plain enough that a bean-eating community is requisite to support a bean-baking establishment. The success of the Boston bean-bakery was assured from the start, and its enterprising proprietor has climbed up the road to wealth by the bean alone, without assistance from the pole. Every night in the week the fire under the spacious brick oven is in full blast, and two steams are kept busy daily in delivering the pots of and their smoking hot contents. Of the customers of the bakery fully one-half are restaurant keepers, who pay 20 cents for two quarts of beans, and then retail them at 10, 15 and 20 cents per plate. The bakery consumes from 1,900 to 3,800 pounds of beans per week, and its oven has the capacity to bake 450 pots in a single night. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the bakery is located in a fashionable quarter of the city, within a stone's throw of Washington street. In conclusion, it may be said that the Athenian fondness for baked beans continues to increase rather than to decrease, and that, in spite of what the world may say, Bostonians intend to have them Saturday nights or Sunday mornings."

WHO ARE TAXABLE AS VENDERS.

Auditor-General Lemon has sent the following notices to mercantile appraisers.

First—Butchers who sell meat in markets are taxable.

Second—Butchers are taxable as pedlers when they vend meat in wagons.

Third—Drovers who buy and sell are taxable as merchandise brokers.

Fourth—Persons vending bottled liquors by means of wagons are taxable as peddlers.

Fifth—All persons who haul merchandise by means of wagons are taxable as peddlers.

Sixth—With reference to bottlers' licenses I have to say, that a bottler is not taxable if he simply bottles cider, sherry, porter or beer and sells the same in the original package as bottled in his establishment. If such liquors are opened and sold in his establishment he must then pay a license of $50, per act of 1875. If a bottler sells beer, &c., by the keg or barrel, as is frequently the case, he is then to be rated and assessed also as a wholesale liquor dealer. A bottler may use a wagon to deliver goods that he bottles and sells on his own premises as above, but when the wagon is used for the purpose of going from place to place to sell, he becomes a peddler and should pay that tax in addition to other taxes as noted above.

At Sechler's you can always get the best coffee, tea, canned and dried fruits, etc.

JURORS—APRIL COURT.

GRAND JURORS.—Spring—K M Weaver, Jas Lee.....Ferguson—H B Hartswick.....Rush—J Cullen.....Snowshoe—W W Crissman, E Holt, H Witherite.....Harris—Cal Meyers, S Bailey.....Marion—Cal Wilson, I S Martin.....Patton—G Mattern.....Benner—R Carl.....College—Geo. Dale.....Miles Em Harter, Jer Hazel, S M Spangler.....Potter—S Harper, Wm Boal.....Gregg—John Hogan.....Burnside—J Craft.....Bellefonte — C Shroeder.....Howard tp.—S Pletcher.....Walker—J M'Caleb.

TRAVERSE JURORS, 1st week.—Rush—T Twigg, T Cameron, J A Noll.....Burnside—J H Bates.....Penn—Frank Moyer.....Ferguson—C Wright, J H Hoy.....Liberty—W Bechtol.....Worth—I Woodring, A W Reese.... Union—J C Peters, J B Hoover, M Flech.....Bellefonte—F Grice, M W Cowdrick, R B Larimer, A J Cook.....Haines—W J Krape.....Howard—H Reckley.....Halfmoon—T M Way, H Griffin.....Liberty—J Brady.....Potter-J B Spangler, Jas Ott...Walker--B F Beck, M Shafer.....Milesburg—F F Adams.....Miles—W B Strouse, And Ocker, G B Haines .....Spring—W H Noll, S Markle, J Koan, J Ross ....Philipsburg—C Brodhead.....Benner—John Reeser, Thomas Frazier .... Gregg—John Coldren .....Unionville—John Bing, E Barton.....Boggs—J M Lucas, G Noll.....Howard tp —J N Hall .....Snowshoe—J Thompson.

JURORS 2d week—Bellefonte—C Shrock, J C Weaver J H Lingle..... Rush—J J Bishop.....Ferguson—M D Snyder..... Boggs—J S Proudfoot, H Curtin .... Philipsburg—J Hawarth.....Snowshoe—C Hinson.....Patton—G Biddle, J T Grey, H Lee, W Leitzel .... Potter—Ed Allison, J Kennedy, W W Royer, F Foreman Howard tp—T Pletcher, J Turner .... Benner—J Dale.....Spring—H Smith. .... Harris—J Rupp.....Millheim—J W Adams .....Philipsburg—O Hancock.....Union—R Conley.....Huston—R Robeson..... College—W L Foster.....Gregg—Samuel Litle, D M'Cool.... Miles—Simon Smull .... Penn—W H Smith, M J Jamison ....Haines—H A Mingle, J J Musser ..... Marion—J Zimmerman ..... Liberty—J A Quigly.

TRIAL LIST—FIRST WEEK.

J P Gephart.....	vs.	Housead & Teller.
Adam Bartges		" Meyer & Motz.
Michael Runkle...		" Joseph Ross.
Dr T R Hayes.....		" Peirsol Lytle.
Geo W Jackson....		" Penna R R Co.
Webner Butler.....		" Michael Confer.
J H Peirce use of..		" L W Munson.
Millheim Banking Co		" John White.
Robert Brannon....		" P Gray Meek.
James S Cross.....		" Corneigie Bros et al
R L Dart.....		" O of Poor of Spring twp.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

W S Williams.....	vs.	Mark J Williams,
David Harter.....		" Mary B Valentine et al.
Weston Morris et al.....		" Mary A White et al
L C & S U R R Co use of		" P Gray Meek.
Kerstetter & Ertle.		" Samual Leitzell.
Catherine Heffman		" Henry Bryan.
J G Ford trustee..		" George Dale.
Wolf, Potter & Co		" Holt & McDowell.
Belle W & S Gov M Co		" John C Motz.
Joseph Weaver....		" Penna R R Co.
E J Walker use of		" J L Sommerville.
E J Pruner et al...		" Christian Sharrar.
E J Pruner et al...		" Christian Sharrar.
Evan Thomas.....		" Johnathan Kreamer
G O Bryan use of..		" James O Bryan.
John Shively.....		" John T Fowler.
John Shively.....		" John T Fowler.
The Hayden Co....		" W P Duncan & Co.
Jno Dale's admr's.		" James Dale's adm's
William Wolf		" Henry Garver et ux
The Singer Mfg Co		" T M'Quillen et ux.
W J Musser.....		" John Hoy et ux.
Com of Penn use of		" Wm Allison, Jr et al.
Lancashire Ins Co		" J H Morrison et al.
Aaron Durst		" James Runkle,
C H Strechecker use of.....		" Andrew Immel.
Jacob A Crider.....		" Stanley Watson.
Theodore Gordon et al.....		" Samuel Lyon.
Thomas Merryman		" John T Fowler.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office, for the inspection of heirs, and legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, A. D., 1882, for confirmation and allowance:

1 First and final account of Nathan J Mitchell, administrator of, &c, of E J Hogan, late of Howard borough, deceased.

2 First and final account of John T Lucas, administrator of, &c, of Boze F Lucas, late of Curtin township, deceased

3 Second and partial account of Geo. Bower and Samuel Evert, executors of Jacob Evert, late of Penn township, deceased.

4 The final account of D F McMonigal, executor of, &c. of S H McMonigal, late of Taylor twp, deceased.

5 The final account of John Wentzel, guardian of Mary Jane Wentzel, late of Taylor twp., deceased.

6 First account of John Null, administrator of &c, of the estate of Samuel Null, late of Benner township, deceased.

7 The fifteenth annual report of Daniel Rhoads and John Irwin, Jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

8 The account of Michael S Feidler, and Polly Royer, administrators of &c, of George W Royer, late of Miles township, deceased.

9 The final account of Alex. G Archey, administrator of &c, of John G Archey, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

10 The first and final account of John H Orndorff, one of the administrators of &c, of Elizabeth Orndorff, late of Marion township, deceased, as filed by H H Van-Dyke, his committee.

11 The final account of S R Pringle, executor of &c, of Benjamin Vaughen, lat of Taylor township, deceased.

12 The first and final account of W L Wilson, guardian of W H Wrye, now deceased, D G Wrye, Blair Wrye and Harry Wrye, minor children of Lydia Wrye, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.

13 The account of David Sharer and Christ. Decker, administrators of &c, of John L Rockey, late of Spring township, deceased.

14 The account of David Sharer. trustee to sell real estate of John L Rockey, late of Spring township, deceased.

15 The first and partial account of Henry Mark, executor of &c, of the last will and testament of George Mark, late of Gregg township, deceased.

16 The account of Mary L Macbride, executrix of &c. Issabella Pettet, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

17 The account of D H Rote, administrator of &c, of C H Held, late of Millheim borough, deceased.

18 The account of Jared Harper and D H Rote, administrators of &c, of the estate of Thomas Cronmiller, late of Haines township, deceased.

19 Fourth partial account of Peter Hofer, administrator of Hon. S S Wolf, late of Potter township deceased.

20 The first and final account of J M Blair, executor of &c, of Wm. Blair, late of Howard township, deceased.

21 The first and partial account of W W Spangler, executor of &c, of the last will and testament of Jacob Spangler, late of Potter twp., deceased.

22 The account of Thomas Dale, and John L Dale, executors of &c. of Felix Dale, late of College twp., deceased.

23 Supplemental and final account of Samuel Milliken, Jr., surviving executor of &c, of the estate of Thompson Milliken late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

JAMES A. McCLAIN, Register.

ATTENTION!—OF INTREST TO ALL.

GRAND OPENING.—We take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Centre county, that ON SATURDAY, 15 inst., there will be a grand opening, free to all, at the Philadelphia Branch. For a number of weeks that prince of fellows, Mr. Lewins, has been making preparation for this event so important to every man and boy in this county, as it is the opening out, and offering for sale, at prices that will set in the shade anything heretofore offered, of a large and magnificent stock of new clothing for the spring season.

The Philadelphia Branch by this grand opening will not only maintain its past reputation as the central Penn'a headquarters for good as well as cheap and stylish clothing, but it will surpass itself of the past in the immensity and assortment of its new stock; its very, very low prices; goods that are made especially for this establishment with a guarantee that every garment is what Mr. Lewins represents it to be, or money refunded if not found so. In spring overcoats the assortment is beyond description; in suits there will be found every variety of goods, suited for all classes—minister, lawyer, doctor teacher, gentleman, farmer, mechanic, and laborer, or loafer. Hats of every style and all prices, ties, in fact any article belonging to men or boys wear.

Mr. Lewins is not only deserving the confidence of all, but the patronage of every individual who purchases ready-made clothing. He deserves the most liberal support because he is strictly honest as all know, forwe owe it solely to him that clothing has been reduced in price. He has been a public benefactor, and an establishment like his can not be kept up unless he makes many sales because his profits are so very small—he has even sold to needy persons below cost.

Stand by the Philad. Branch, for it has stood by you and enabled every household to save from $25 to $150 per year in clothing.

Don't forget the grand opening, April 15.

NEWSPAPER SHARKS.

That class who take a paper for a number of years and stop without paying for it are reminded that "the new postal law now makes the taking of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same, theft, and any person guilty of such an act is liable to criminal proceeding, the same as if he had stolen goods to the amount of subscription." A thief, doubtless in the same category of offenses, for one to order a pound of coffee or any other groceries, when wrapped or bagged and laid on the counter, for the purchaser to walk off with the article without paying for it—a theft as glaring as to take a newspaper from a postoffice box unpaid for for a year, and when demand is made refuse to pay for it. The law is a good one and should be enforced, as is being done in New York, a proprietor having instituted suit against several subscribers for the offense. An other set of offenders are those who remove from the city and county and neglect to pay their subscription, or remove to another part of the city or to the country without giving notice of removal; and being indebted for the paper for some months, may conceive this plan of secrecy an effectual one to get rid of payment Thus newspaper publishers are robbed of their just dues—a loss to which all are more or less subjected through downright dishonesty, Such sharks should be dealt with as the postal law suggests, and an example made of some of them, would have a restraining effect on others likewise offending.

The Mormons, in retaliation, now threaten not to have any more business relations with Gentiles.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company No. 233 South 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday May 1st. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place JAMES R. M'CLURE, 13ap3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Shannon, dec'd, late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. G HERRING,
13ap6t Adm'r, Penn Hall, Pa.

NEW MILLINERY
At Potter's Mills.

MRS. RHODA A MILLER, having secured the service of Miss Mary Crichbaum, who has had 13 years experience as a milliner, she kindly solicits a portion of the patronage of the ladies of Penns valley. She will keep constantly on hand a full supply of millinery goods, such as *BONNETS, Trimmings, Artificial flowers*, and all goods kept in a well furnished milliner shop. Latest styles always. 13ap4t

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of $40, given by me to Daniel Slotman about the last of December, 1881, and now in possession of Wm. Zerbe, as collateral. As I have not received value for the same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

PHILIP FLORAY,
13ap3t Potter Twp.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles below at Constable's sale, formerly property of H. H. Rachau, I will leave them in the possession of the same at my pleasure, and caution all persons against meddling with the same, viz: One horse, 1 harness, 1 spring wagon, robe and blanket, fork, shovel, and all his personal property. DANIEL BARTGES,
30mar3t. Penn Hall.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles named herein at Constable's sale as the property of John R. Lee, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure and caution all persons against meddling with the same, viz: 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 1 wagon, 2 colts, 1 sorrel horse, 1 bay horse, 1 sorrel mare, 4 cows, 5 calves, 1 reaper and 1 scraper. JACOB LEE,
6ap3t. Potter Twp

CAUTION:—Having purchased this day at Constable's sale as the property of John Zeigler, the following articles, viz: One cooking stove, 1 corner cupboard, 1 table, 1 stand, 1 coal stove, 1 clock, and all kitchen furniture, 1 bay mare, 1 black mare, 2 sets horse gears, 11 acres of grain in the ground, 1 spring wagon, 1 fanning mill, 1 hay rake, and all his farming implements, 4 cows, 2 heifers, 5 shoats, 1 harness, 4 bushels seed corn, 1 sow, I will leave the same in the possession of John Zeigler at my pleasure and caution all persons not to meddle with the same as they belong to me.

MARY E. ZEIGLER,
6ap3t. Penn Hall, March 28th, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county, and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same:

Daniel Garman,	Bellefonte	Boro.	Tavern.
C G McMillen,	do.	do.	do.
Frank J. Lehman,	do.	do.	do.
John Anderson,	do.	do.	Eating H
Fred Smith	do.	do.	do.
Faed Rollins	do.	do.	Saloon.
Ferdin Beezer	do.	do.	Wholesale.
W R Teller,	Bellefonte	Boro.,	Tavern.
Jno. Ramsdale,	Philipsburg	Boro.	Tavern
Robert Loyd,	do.	do.	do.
C A Faulkner	do.	do.	do.
James Passmore,	do.	do.	do.
T J Meyers,	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Pearson,	do.	do.	E House
George E Parker,	do.	do.	Saloon.
W S Musser.	Millheim	Boro.	Tavern
Jonathan Kramer,	do.	do.	do.
J H Odenkirk,	Potter	township,	do.
David J Meyer,	do.	do.	do.
Joseph Kleckner,	Penn	township,	do.
George B Nash,	Gregg	township,	do.
George Miller,	do.	do.	do.
Jeffrey Hayes,	Rush	township,	do.
John G Uzzle,	Snow Shoe	twp.	do.
George DeGarner,	do.	do.	E House.
Sam'l Boyer	do.	do.	Saloon.
James Lingleton	do.	do.	Tavern.
Gotleib Haag,	Spring	township,	Tavern.
H G Shaffer,	Haines	township,	do.
Joel Kling, Jr.	Marion	township,	do.
Jacob Cooke,	Howard	Borough,	do.
Emanuel Brown,	Miles	township,	Saloon
Henry Robb,	Walker	township,	Tavern.
Terrence M'Cann,	Philipsburg	Boro	do
J W Snook,	Millheim	Boro.	Wholesale.
E A Nolan,	Snow Shoe	twp.	do.
Alois Kohlbecker,	Boggs	twp.	Tavern
D H Ruhl,	Potter	twp.	do.

mar30 J. C. HARPER, Clerk.

ASTONISHING CASE OF FATALITY.

Three Philadelphia Sisters Die Within Half an Hour.

Philadelphia, April 9.—An astonishing case of fatality in which three sisters died within half an hour, was reported to the coroner to-day. Two of the deceased women, Sarah Watson, a widow aged fifty years and Mrs. Cynthia Winsmore, aged fifty-four years, resided at 329 Wharton street and the third, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith at 1335 South Fourth street. About ten o'clock last night Mrs. Winsmore went to her bed room to retire for the night when she heard a noise in her sister's room. Upon reaching her room she found Mrs. Watson in a dying condition. Medical assistance was promptly summoned and Mrs. Smith was also sent for. The physicians found Mrs. Watson in a comatos condition and administered ammonia, but she did not revive and died in a few minutes. After they had recovered from their astonishment Mrs. Winsmore was overcome and fell on the floor, and in ten minutes she died, and inten minutes later Mrs. Smith, the third sister, was a corpse. The physicians were non plussed and the greatest consternation spread through the house-hold. The only theory on which the deaths are accounted for is that Mrs. Watson was seized with a congestive chill and died from an attack of apoplexy that ensued, and that both Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Winsmore died from nervous prostration which produced attacks of heart disease and apoplexy. There is no suspicion of foul play, as the family lived on the most amicable terms, and the conditions point to natural deaths, Postmortem examinations were made on the bodies this afternoon and the result will be reported at the coroner's inquest, which will be held to-morrow.

Secretary Folger has directed the transfer of $17,000,000 gold coin from the Philadelphia mint to the Treasury of United States in order to relieve the vaults which are crowded; also, a transfer of $5,345,000 gold bullion from the assay office, in New York, to the Philadelphia mint. We call the attention of the Republican press to the above fact. These papers predicted, when the Democratic Congress remonetized silver, that all the gold would leave the country. Instead of that, however, gold at once began to flow into the country. If Uncle Sam is embarrassed with too much ready money now, he probably will not be in that condition when the present Republican Congress gets through with him.—*Exchange*.

Two jokers told L. W. Olinger of Louisville, Ohio, that his wife and daughter were dead. They were alive and well, but Olinger had once played a trick on the jokers, and they told him a lie in retaliation. He was so shocked that when he found them safe at home he would not believe that they were not dead, and has since been insane.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias and venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, APRIL 22, A. D., 1882, and 1.30 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the North Ward of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at corner of Reformed parsonage lot, thence north along Spring street fifty feet to corner of Charles McCafferty, thence east along said lot two hundred feet to an alley, thence south along said alley fifty feet to corner of Reformed parsonage lot, thence west along said lot two hundred feet to place of beginning, containing in front on Spring street fifty feet and extending back two hundred feet to an alley. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H D Yerger and Lydia Yerger, his wife.

No. 2. ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Bellefonte borough, Centre Co., Pa. Bounded on the north by what is known as the northern half of the Sweitzer lot, on the east by Locust alley, on the south by lot of Rachel Marshall and Mrs. McKinney and on the west by Spring street, containing in front 25 feet and extending back 200 feet to said Locust alley. Thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H Morrison.

No. 3. ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that plantation or tract of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa.: Adjoining on the north lands of Henry Brockerhoff and lands of D Z Kline, on the east by lands of J P Barnhart and Geo Valentine, on the south by lands of John Curtin and Jacob D Valentine and on the west by lands late of the estate of H N M'Allister, deceased, containing 402 acres and two perches, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, including a frame dwelling house for tenant.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., known as the Logan ore bank, containing 30 acres more or less, having thereon erected several small cabins.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement, tract or parcel of land situate in Boggs and Curtin townships, containing three thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres and one hundred and thirteen perches more or less, the same being known as the Curtin timber lands or Marsh Creek property.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain property situate in Centre county, Penn'a, connected with and formerly the Eagle Iron Works, including all the lands in any way connected therewith, having thereon erected forge, furnace, dwelling house and other necessary buildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pa. Fronting on Water and Centre streets in said borough, known as the Black Horse property, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house composed of stone and frame.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pa. Adjoining the Baptist church, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte on the corner of High & Ridge street and running back to Cherry alley, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Austin Curtin, Jr.

No. 4. ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone on the side of the public road, thence along said road by land of L F Albright and Henry Musser, south 60° west 14 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by land late of L F Albright south 34½° east 22 perches to a stone, thence south 63½° east 11 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Moatz heirs north 26½° east 16 perches to a stone, thence by land of L F Albright north 56½° west 24 perches to the place of beginning. Containing acres, thereon erected a distillery, bonded warehouse and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Fees.

No. 5. ALSO,

The said building is located on a lot or piece of ground part of a tract of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. Bounded on the north by Private alley, east by E Brown, south by Valentine & Co., west by O B Lambert and John Oleary, containing ¼ acre more or less. It is a two-story plank building the main building being 16 by 24 feet with an out kitchen. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Oleary, owner or reputed owner and contractor.

Terms Cash, no deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. T. J DUNKEL,
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. Sheriff.

DEATH OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

New York, March 2.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt committed suicide at the Gienham hotel to-day by shooting himself through the head.

THE CONDEMNED NIHILISTS.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—It is officially announced that the Czar ordered the commutation of all death sentences passed at the recent trial of the Nihilists into an indefinite period of hard labor in the mines except in the case of Marine Lieutenant Suchanoff, in which the sentence is confirmed, as his position as an officer aggravated his crime.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, March 30, by Rev. Williamson, of Petersburg, Mr. Taylor Livingston, to Miss Jennie M. Archey, formerly of Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., Penna.

On the 19th ult., at Madisonburg, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. H. W. Garret, to Miss Della M. Wirth, both of Miles twp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Franklin H. Wate, to Miss Clara M. Scholl, both of Reberaburg.

On 14 March, by W. J. Thompson, Esq., George Mowery, to Miss Jennie Garis.

DIED.

[redacted]

Near Spring Mills, on Monday morning, the wife of John Minnich, aged about 60 years.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Apr. 10.—Wheat 1.39; corn 84; oats 59. Cattle—prime 7½, good 6½; sheep, prime 7½, good 6 7-8; lambs 6@8; calves 6@9; hogs, good 10.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 85c.
Oats, 50c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed., 4 00 to 4.50
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 28c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 15c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

NOTED

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

Life in London—The Gilded Youth of Belgravia—The Aristocratic Turn-Outs.

It is not fashionable to rise early in the West End, says a London letter to an American paper. The gentle people of Belgravia and the squares seldom begin the business of their lives, that is the great work of seeking amusement, until 1 o'clock in the day. Long before that hour, it is true that many of the younger, as well as the more sturdy, scions of the noble houses may have had their gallops in the park, and as early as 9 o'clock in the morning rosy-cheeked and strong-limbed misses, whose habits and high hats tell of their recent occupation, may be seen, having left their horses with grooms, returning in smartly appointed coupes. But by general consent the official hour of awaking and coming forth in all the neighborhood from South Kensington toward the Mall seems to be 1 o'clock. At that hour, in the height of the season, the people who find themselves in the streets of the West End of London may be excused for forgetting that there is any want or poverty or hunger in the world. The bright sun of the clear June day shines through the broad streets upon unnumbered carriages. Here there is a pony phaeton saucily dashing past a stately four-in-hand coach; broughams, coupes and visiting equipages of all kinds, brilliant with fresh polish, gold and silver mounting, and trim appointments of every sort may be seen all about; and now and then in the throng there moves slowly but steadily and with becoming dignity the state carriage of some old-fashioned owner of great estates, an ancient name and many titles. There, high above the crowd of smaller vehicles, goes one which is in every way typical of its kind. It is drawn by four heavy horses, with all the style of the best English stock, and something of weight and size which tells of a strong Norman cross. The harness upon them is heavy with gold plates, which glitter in the sun, and as they toss their heads in play a light white foam is streaked along their pampered necks. Far above them, seated upon a canopy of rich brocade, is the coachman. He, like the horses, is heavy and well fed. His white powdered wig, as it flows out from under his three-cornered gold-fringed hat, contrasts well with the deep red of his neck and face. Beside him rides a stately lackey, whose duties are not obvious, unless he be kept to display fine clothes, while on a board far behind stand two footmen, creatures all too gorgeous for daily use. To commence at their feet and calves—probably the most important part of them—they have low buckled shoes upon the former, and upon the latter the finest of white silk stockings which show to the knee. Their breeches are of bright red plush, close fitting, their long waistcoats of light striped satin, and their gold laced and wide pocketed coats of darkest green. They, like the coachman and his attendant, wear three-cornered hats of green and gold, from under which flow their white wigs brought to a cue and tied with gay ribbons. So appareled they stand straight upon their perch, rather disdaining than making use of the hand-straps by which they are supposed to steady themselves. Between them and the coachman's seat—they are at least twelve feet apart—upon the most nicely adjusted springs the oblong body of the coach swings from leather fastenings; it is rich with varnish, gold plate and armorial bearings. It is open, the inside cushioned with the heaviest of satin, and the door padded with the same material.

In this gorgeous equipage high up above the street, so high, indeed, that it seems almost as if the master had used a step-ladder to get up, there sits a woman. She is young and very beautiful, after the familiar English type. Fair, with wide open and rather listless blue eyes and a mass of light brown hair. Her dress is all white, of soft nun's cloth, clinging laces and the finest of lawns. Across her broad-brimmed white hat hang great plumes of white ostrich feathers, her gloves of undressed white kid are of the Spanish fashion and wrinkled almost up to her elbow. She is altogether a most striking figure, and on the theory that all women are well pleased when they attract a great deal of attention, she ought to be very happy, for she and her grand carriage of all those in the throng of grand carriages attract the most attention.

And yet she seems to be anything but satisfied either with herself or the rest of the world. Between her arched eyebrows and around the corners of her mouth there are lines of discontent, sadly out of place upon the face of one so young and so surrounded. They do not belie her feeling. Despite all the wealth, all the luxury, all the magnificence, all the high station which are hers, she is neither contented nor happy.

The fair creature who sits in the carriage of state high up on soft cushions has a story—one of the commonest in aristocratic England, in fact, a sort of every-day tale in cruel London—which is known to most of the gay occupants of the equipages about her. It may be briefly told. She is the daughter of a noble dowager of great and ancient name but poor estate. By the help of this thoughtful parent she was married to Lord H., a middle-aged gentleman of a sporting turn of mind and a fortune almost without limit. He needed some one to look well at the end of the table. This is the excuse he made to his "set" for getting married. Still his girl wife pleased him for a time; and she began to show signs of affection for him. Then he tired of her and went altogether back to his old ways, not forgetting, however, to be polite to her. For instance, there was a breakfast at the club and "one of the jolliest sets imaginable." The meal commenced at the usual hour—1 o'clock in the day—and had continued until 5.30, not unusual. It was still in progress; "the jolliest" was at its height, in fact, when Lord H., rising, hurriedly cried out:

"By Jove, I'll have to be off."

"No! no! H.; don't leave us now," cried his companion.

"Sorry, deuced sorry, but I must," said his lordship. "Fact is, Lady H., my wife, you know, has invited me to dine with her this evening—must keep appointment," and he hurried away. His friends laughed at the joke—they thought it was a joke—and agreed that "H.," for an old one, was very attentive. His wife may have thought differently. She had not yet learned, as many another noble woman of England has had to learn, the habit of finding consolation for an absent husband in the whirl of extravagant society.

Of course she will in time, or take with her to the grave the pain and heart-burning which no pen can picture, which none but a neglected wife can feel. In the meanwhile, however, she must put on mask upon her face. It will not do on this bright morning to appear downcast or out of spirits. No one must know that she has not esen her lord and master for the better part of a week. All the gay world of the West End is about her. She must be gay like the rest. She is on her way to a wedding reception; it would be the worst of bad form to be anything but all smiles at such a time, and so she tries to smile.

Her grand coach approaches the great mansion at which she will be one of the most welcomed guests. The square in front of it is almost filled with dashing equipages of every sort. The sun shines brightly upon the brilliant liveries of the coachmen and footmen and upon the immense bouquets—"favors"—which many of them wear for the occasion. Room is made for her carriage. It speeds to the covered entrance with a flourish, the steps are let down; with the greatest deference the servants stand to hear her alighting. She disappears behind the silk-curtained, rose-scented portals to congratulate a newly made wife—one of her own set.

The publishers of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* heartily recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and say: "It has been well tried in our office and composing room, and has cured our city editor of a very bad case of Bronchitis."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

SIX Zuni Indian chiefs have traveled all the way from their home in New Mexico to Boston for the purpose of paying homage to the Atlantic ocean, "the god of the waters," one of their principal deities. For 196 years their supply of holy water from the great sea had not been replenished, and the chiefs and medicine men were sent on the long journey to propitiate the Great Spirit and implore his continued favor. They were accompanied in their pilgrimage to the ocean beach by several hundred spectators. The chiefs chanted to the ocean, smoked sacred cigarettes, and filled seven demijohns with water, which they will carry back to New Mexico to use in future ceremonies.

AT a meeting of the Pennsylvania Greenback State committee in Harrisburg it was determined to nominate a straight Greenback-Labor ticket at the convention in that city May 18.

THE New York board of aldermen passed resolutions calling upon President Arthur to recall Mr. Lowell, our minister to England, for "his pusillanimous conduct in treating with Earl Granville regarding the arrest without warrant and imprisonment without trial of American citizens."

A PROHIBITORY liquor bill was defeated in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature by a tie, the speaker declining to vote.

A NEW YORK legislative committee is investigating alleged abuses and barbarities in Sing Sing prison.

NOMINATIONS have just been concluded in New York which practically put the Western Union Telegraph company in possession of its latest rival, the Mutual Union Telegraph company.

FROM reports made it is believed the Delaware peach crop will be unusually large this year, the yield ranging from 4,660,000 to 3,250,000 baskets.

CASPER DEITZER, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., died the other morning while apparently in good health. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and had attained the age of 101 years.

In the Massachusetts house a bill to compel the fortnightly payment of wages to operatives by manufacturing corporations was refused a third reading.

A serious attempt has been made to destroy the monument erected by Cyrus W. Field to Major Andre at Tappan, N. Y. Some persons exploded a charge of dynamite under the monument and partially destroyed the stones forming the base. The shaft was not thrown down.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT, the second son of Commodore Vanderbilt, shot himself while lying sick abed in a New York hotel, and died in a few hours, aged fifty-one years. He was subject to epileptic attacks, had led an irregular life, and when Commodore Vanderbilt died came prominently before the public in the unsuccessful contest of his father's will.

DENISO a violent wind and rainstorm several persons sought shelter in a farmer's shed near Reading, Pa. While there a large water-tank resting on a high support of masonry in the rear was blown over on to the shed, crashing through and killing George Shelthorn, his nine-year-old daughter, and John A. Couze, a youth of eigh een, and fatally injuring Mrs. Shelthorn. Three other persons were also injured.

IT appears from a New York mercantile agency's report that during the first quarter of this year there were no less than 2,190 failures in the United States, with liabilities amounting to $30,338,271, as compared with 1,761 failures in the same quarter last year and liabilities of $24,447,250; and this, in turn, was double the losses for the corresponding time in 1880, when the liabilities aggregated only $12,777,074. The 2,190 failures last quarter are divided as follows: In the Eastern States, 222, with losses of $2,112,876; Middle States, 508, with losses of $10,608,612; Southern States, 700, with losses of $11,087,250; Western States, 523, with losses of $5,201,533, and Pacific States and Territories, 167, and losses of $1,328,000.

EXAMINATION of the accounts of the late Edward D. Gale, a prominent New York politician, and at the time of his death attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, shows a deficiency of a large amount of money belonging to the city.

FIVE boys were digging a tunnel in a sand bank near New Providence, Pa., when the top caved in, covering them all up. Three brothers named Rowland, aged respectively ten, twelve and thirteen years, were taken out dead and two other boys were fatally injured.

TWO distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Amsterdam, N. Y., and vicinity.

A LARGE mass meeting to protest against the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland has been held in the Cooper Institute, New York. Mayor Grace presided, and speeches were made by Congressmen S. J. Randall, S. S. Cox, Godlove S. Orth, J. A. Scranton, and Lord, of Michigan, United Senator Jones, of Florida, General Roger A. Pryor, Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish land-league leader, and others. Letters of regret at not having able to be present were received from United States Senators Miller, Lapham, Vest, Frye, Beck, Sewell, Cockrell, Pendleton, Fair and Jonas, Speaker Keifer, Samuel J. Tilden, Roscoe Conkling, Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Long, of Massachusetts, about a dozen Congressmen and other prominent men. A long series of resolutions was read and adopted, which began after a number of preambles, by declaring that "we, the citizens of New York, irrespective of creed, race, extraction or political affiliation, desire to express our earnest sympathy for those imprisoned citizens [in British dungeons] and our deep displeasure at the official neglect or evasion of duty which has abandoned them to the mercies of their unscrupulous jailers." The sycophantic bearing of James Russell Lowell, our minister at the court of St. James, joined with his supercilious replies to the appeals of our unlawfully imprisoned fellow-citizens," it was next declared, "has been viewed by us with mingled feelings of disgust and indignation." The resolutions then denounced "the flunkeyism which airs itself in Anglicized circles in this country," and declared that "notwithstanding the profound sympathy which true Americans feel for Ireland and her cause, since that cause is kin to that of the spirit of '76, the issues now involved constitute not an Irish question, nor an English question, but simply an American question." The chairman and secretary of the meeting were requested to send a copy of the resolutions to the President and Vice-President, to every cabinet officer and to every Senator and Representative in Congress.

THE Garfield club, of New York, sent to Washington a petition over a mile long and containing the names of more than 150,000 persons who ask the President to pardon Sergeant Mason for shooting at Guiteau.

South and West.

GRUNDY, the county seat of Buchanan county, Va., has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The court-house, clerk's office, jail, two hotels, two stores, many dwellings, and, in fact, all of the buildings in the heart of the town were consumed, leaving but a few houses on the outskirts.

A HURRICANE in Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama has left death and devastation in its track. Near Monroe, La., several cotton-gin houses and many cabins occupied by colored people were blown down and several colored persons were killed. Near Loachapoka, Ala., a number of houses were completely demolished, there was great destruction of fences and lumber, and two men were killed. R. J. Richardson, in Barbour county, Ala., was killed by his house falling upon him. P. Redding, living near Cuthbert, Ga., and Mrs. Pond and Mr. Martin, living near Brown's Station, were killed.

MRS. BALLARD, of Lincoln county, Ark., after a quarrel with her husband, broke the necks of two of her children, aged seven and four years, threw them into a pond, and then, taking her infant into her arms, cast herself into the water, where both were drowned.

FRANKLIN J. MOSES, ex-governor of South Carolina, was arrested the other day in New York, charged with swindling several parties out of money by representing himself to be a brother of Governor Colquitt, of Georgia. Ex-Governor Moses has been arrested on similar charges in New York at least half a score of times within the past year.

INFORMATION reached Natchez, Miss., of the destruction of the Ralston gin, near Lake St. John, in Tensas Parish, La., by which 120 refugees lost their lives. This gin was one of the largest in North Louisiana, and was packed to overflowing with negroes from adjoining plantations.

MANY deaths occurred during a recent severe "blizzard" in Dakota. At least twenty-five persons perished in the towns of Redfield and Ordway.

FORTY-SIX of the illicit oyster dredgers recently arrested by the State authorities of Virginia have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment each in the penitentiary.

THE residence of Joseph Yerger, postmaster at Antonio, Mo., was fired by an incendiary, and when Yerger rushed from the building he was shot dead by some concealed person.

TWO men charged with cattle stealing were taken from jail at Denver, Col., by a crowd and hanged to a tree.

A. WEISINGER and William Ledlow (negroes) were hanged at Selma, Ala., for killing Jesse B. Weisinger, a farmer, on December 19, 1880. The prisoners declared that they were innocent. On the same day at Chatham, Va., "Doc" Wright (colored) was hanged for the murder of Cole Arthur. On February 5, 1881, a case in court was decided against Wright's brother. This enraged "Doc" Wright, and he attacked several white persons who were present, killing Arthur.

A ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) dispatch says that great excitement was aroused by the report that Jesse James, the leader of the notorious James gang of railroad and bank robbers, had been killed. He was living with his wife in a shanty on the outskirts of St. Joseph, and two brothers named Ford, members of his gang, were his companions. James and the two Fords were in the front room together about 9 o'clock in the morning. James took off his belt and laid his pistols on the bed, preparing to wash himself, when Robert Ford sprang up behind him and sent a bullet through his brain. The ball entered the back of his head at the base of the right brain, coming out over the eye. The Ford brothers at once made known what they had done and gave themselves up. A number of men identified the body, which was that of a fine-looking man, apparently forty years old, as being the corpse of Jesse James. The Ford brothers claim that they are detectives and that they have been on James' tracks for a long time. It is believed that they were with James in the Blue Cut train robbery, and that they were influenced in killing him by the hope of getting the big reward which has been offered for James, dead or alive, by the governor and by the express and railroad companies. Robert Ford, who did the killing, is a young man of twenty-two.

A MAN named Nance, living near Knoxville, Tenn., became angry at his fretful three-year-old daughter, and, taking her by the feet, crushed her skull by striking it against a wall.

A FIRE at Stockton, Cal., destroyed Sperry & Co.'s large flouring mill and warehouse, containing an immense amount of grain, and several adjoining buildings, doing an estimated damage of $200,000.

A CHICAGO business house has signed a contract with Sergeant Mason to give him a position at $1,500 a year as soon as he is released from prison.

From Washington.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL SWAIM in his report on the case of Sergeant Mason to the secretary of war, holds that the sentence of the court-martial is invalid by reason of certain irregularities and informalities in the proceedings of the court.

THE President has signed the commission of Judge Blatchford to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court, but he is not expected to take his seat on the bench until certain cases now pending before him in New York are disposed of.

NOMINATIONS by the President: William Williams, of Indiana, to be charge d'affairs of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay; Asa C. Prindle, of New York, consul of the United States at Para.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate: Edwin Stevens, of Pennsylvania, consul at Ningo; Woodbury H. Polleys, of New York, consul at San Juan Delos Remedios; Clarence C. Ford, of Virginia, consul at Sagua Lagrande.

A NATIONAL board of managers of the Garfield memorial hospital, Mrs. Senator Windom, president, has been formed in Washington.

THE Senate refused to confirm the nomination of John Hein as postmaster at Marysville, Mo., and Joseph H. Harris as postmaster at Moberly, Mo.

THE President has approved the act granting a pension to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, Mrs. S. C. Polk and Mrs. Julia G. Tyler.

SELAH MERRILL, of Massachusetts, was nominated consul at Jerusalem, and F. W. Ballou, of New York, consul at Cahl.

THE result of an investigation by the agricultural department indicates a comparative shortage of 213,000,000 bushels, or fifty-five per cent. less corn on hand than on March 20, 1881, and also a decrease of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, or forty-four per cent. less than on March 20, 1881, in seven leading corn and wheat States.

THE secretary of state received a cable dispatch announcing the sudden death by heart disease of Stephen A. Hurlbut, United States minister to Peru. Mr. Hurlbut was a brother of the editor of the New York *World*, and was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1815. He had gone to Peru not only as United States minister, but virtually as the general envoy of this government charged with a special mission to restore peace on the South American coast.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN received a cable dispatch from Minister Lowell announcing that, in deference to the request of President Arthur, a respite of a fortnight has been granted in the case of Dr. Lamson, sentenced to death in the central criminal court of London, charge with having intentionally caused the death of his brother in-law.

Foreign News.

EDWARD and Clara Peters, on trial at Mansonville, Quebec, for the murder by torture and starvation of their adopted child, were found guilty. The man was sentenced to death and the woman to ten years' imprisonment.

THE French chamber of deputies has passed the bill repealing the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

NIHILIST proclamations condemning Alexander III. to death have appeared on the walls of St. Petersburg.

ALL the leading English and French journals have warm words in praise of the dead poet, Longfellow.

AMERICAN residents of London have petitioned the English home secretary to reprieve Dr. Lamson, sentenced to death for poisoning his young brother-in-law.

THE czar has ordered the commutation of all the death sentences passed at the recent trial of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg, to an indefinite period at hard labor in the mines, except in the case of the marine lieutenant, Suchanhoff, in which the sentence was confirmed, as his position as an officer aggravated his crime.

GENERAL STRELNIKOFF, the public prosecutor of Kieff, Russia, has been shot dead at Odessa, where he had gone to conduct important political trials. Two of the assassins, while fleeing from the scene in a carriage, were arrested after a desperate resistance, during which they wounded three persons.

THE British steamer Yrurac Bat, from Liverpool for Porto Rico came into collision with the Royal Mail company's steamer Douro, from Brazil, off Cape Finisterre, Spain. Both steamers sank. The steamer Hidalgo rescued seven persons from the Douro and sixty-seven from the Yrurac Bat and landed them at Corunna. Thirty of the crew of the Yrurac Bat, including the captain and the pilot, were drowned. Thirty-five of the Douro's passengers were saved. The rest were drowned.

THE annual eight-cared boat-race on the Thames between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge universities was won easily this year by the Oxford crew.

HANLAN, the champion oarsman, defeated Boyd, the Englishman, easily in a three-mile race on the Thames.

AN unsuccessful attempt has been made to kill William B. Smythe, a wealthy land-owner of county Westmeath, Ireland. Mrs. Smythe, his brother's wife, who, along with Lady Harriet Monck accompanied Mr. Smythe, was shot dead, the bullet scattering her brains about the carriage in which they were returning from church. Three persons—an evicted tenant, his wife and son—were arrested.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

After further discussion the tariff commission bill was finally passed by a vote of thirty-eight yeas to fifteen nays, and then went to the House. The bill provides for a commission of nine members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who are to receive as compensation for their services $10 a day when actually employed, and traveling and other necessary expenses. They are to investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing and mining industries of the United States so far as may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff or revision of the existing tariff and the existing system of internal revenue laws upon a scale of justice to all interests, and they are to report to Congress from time to time and to make a final report not later than the first Monday in January, 1883.

Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of state for information in regard to Americans imprisoned in Ireland.... Mr. Pendleton, from the committee on civil service, reported favorably the bill originated by him to regulate and improve the civil service. Mr. Dawes, of the same committee, stated that the minority would hereafter present their views in favor of a civil service plan different from that of the bill. The bill went to the calendar.... The Indian appropriation bill was reported. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, stated that the estimates for the service for 1883 amounted to $5,841,713.91. The amount of the appropriations last year, including deficiencies, was $6,000,866.80. The amount of the present bill, as it came from the House, was $4,929,203.91. The additions made by the Senate committee increased the amount $230,800, making the total as reported to the Senate, $5,160,003.91; this being $69,137.11 in excess of the bill of 1882. The total of the items of increased appropriation made by the committee is $316,000, and of deductions $85,200.

The Indian appropriation bill was amended and passed..... The Senate passed bills providing for the erection of public buildings at Columbus, Ohio, Hot Springs, Ark., Erie, Penn., and Shreveport, La..... A motion for leave of absence was granted to Senator Hill..... The House resolution granting the use of the rotunda for a reception in aid of the Garfield Memorial hospital on Saturday, May 6, was concurred in.

A joint resolution was passed appropriating $10,000 for a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va..... Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution declaring that the conduct of the state department in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Daniel McSweeny and other American citizens by the British authorities, is in violation of American law, inconsistent with the value of American citizenship and derogatory to the honor of the United States. Temporarily tabled.... Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to define the rights of citizens of the United States in, and when living in, foreign countries. The bill sets forth that the rights of American citizenship in foreign countries, which are required to be protected in the manner and by means provided in section 2,001 of the revised statutes, extend to and include the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and the right to be exempt from domiciliary visits without legal warrant according to the forms of law of the country, and the right on demand of themselves or counsel to be informed of the nature and cause of any action against them when they are under arrest or are imprisoned on a suspicion or accusation or charge of being guilty of any crime or offense against the laws of such foreign country, and the right of trial in such case within a reasonable time, to be confronted with the witnesses against them, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor and to have counsel for their defense. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

House.

Mr. Calkins, chairman of the committee on elections, called up as a privileged question, the case of M. D. Ball, claiming a seat as a delegate from Alaska. Mr. Knott raised the point of order that the matter was not privileged inasmuch as there was no law authorizing the election of a delegate from Alaska. After debate the speaker sustained the point of order. .... The speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of state, in compliance with a resolution of the House, stating that 800,000 more rations are necessary for the relief of sufferers from the Mississippi flood.

The Senate amendment to the bill granting a pension to [redacted] R. Garfield was concurred in. The amendment incindes within the provisions of the bill the names of Sarah C. Polk and Julia G. Tyler.... Mr. Kelly, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to reduce the internal revenue taxation. Referred to the committee of the whole.... Mr. Stephens submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to make inquiry into the facts regarding the removal by the speaker of Henry G. Hayes, a House stenographer, and to report what is the legal tenure of office of reporters, and whether or not Mr. Hayes has lawfully ceased to be an officer of the House. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Bills were passed making St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry, and to facilitate the payment of dividends to creditors of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust company.... A bill was reported making an appropriation of $170,000 to supply certain deficiencies in the internal revenue bureau, and an appropriation of $1,750,000 to continue work on the Washington monument.

There was a sharp debate on Mr. Crapo's motion to suspend the rules and pass a resolution making the bill to extend the corporate existence of national banks a continuing special order for April 15. Mr. Bland opposed the motion, and declared his hostility to national banks. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Springer opposed the motion because it would interfere with the tariff commission and other important bills on the special order calendar. Mr. Hardenbergh declared that the international bank bill transcended in importance any other on the special calendar, and he favored the motion. Mr. Crapo, Mr. Dingley and others spoke in favor of the motion, but upon the vote it was lost—yeas 129, nays 78—there not being the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative.... The bill directing the readjustment of the salaries of postmasters of the third, fourth and fifth classes, under the act of 1864, was passed. It is estimated that the claims covered by this bill will not fall far below $1,000,000.... Mr. Sherwin introduced a bill to advance education. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to expend annually $10,000,000 to be distributed among the States and Territories on the basis of illiteracy, and to be used in the support of public schools.

The Steamer Disaster at Memphis.

The Mississippi steamer Golden Gate, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, when approaching the wharf at Memphis, Tenn., was discovered to be on fire. The boat's bow was at once headed for the shore, and in four minutes afterward it touched the wharf at the foot of Beale street, where a coal fleet was moored. A line was hastily thrown and made fast to one of the coal barges, but the current being swift the line parted and the burning steamer floated on down the river a mass of flames, with many of her passengers and crew aboard. Marion Purcell, one of the pilots, was in the clerk's office when the alarm was first sounded, and he rushed through the cabin, bursting open the stateroom doors and awakening the passengers. So rapidly did the flames spread that within five minutes after the discovery of the fire, which broke out amidship, the after part of the steamer was all ablaze, and those that were saved had to flee in their night clothes. Nearly all of the cabin and deck crew saved themselves. All the officers of the steamer, except Second Engineer Kelly, escaped. Bryce Purcell, the pilot, made his escape by climbing over the front part of the pilot-house, the fire then being in the rear. Stowe's circus, which was taken on board at Vidalia, Louisiana, and six cages of animals and birds, together with the ticket and band wagon, tents and horses, were lost. The books of the steamer were lost, so it is impossible to gather a complete list of the lost and saved. It is estimated that thirty-five lives were lost. As near as can be ascertained there were twenty-three women on board, only two or three of whom, so far as known, were saved.

Brice Purcell, a nephew of the pilot of watch at the time the fire broke out. The first intimation he had of the danger was shouted to him by the second engineer, Robert Kelly, who was on watch. He called up through the trumpet: "The boat is on fire. Head her for the shore, and, for God's sake, be quick about it!"

The boat at this time was close in shore, and Purcell immediately headed her for the bank. Within four minutes she struck the coal fleet that was moored at the foot of Beale street, just below the Anchor Line company's wharf; but she came with such force—the engineer having turned on a full head of steam—that, striking the tug Orile, she sank that craft and ran for a second coal barges. A line was thrown and made fast to one of these, but from some unknown cause it soon parted, and the burning vessel began drifting down the river with the current, which was very swift at the point where she touched land. When the vessel struck the coal fleet all of her passengers and crew had been aroused, and many who were able to reach the forward part of the boat made their escape by jumping on the barges. But there were many (especially ladies) passengers in the cabin who had been cut off by the flames from reaching the forward part. Of these but few were saved. Almost all were either drowned or suffocated.

The Golden City left New Orleans for Cincinnati with about three hundred tons of freight, including a lot of jute, 1,200 empty ac barrels and some scrap iron. A portion of Stowe's circus was taken aboard at Vidalia, La., and was destined for Cairo, Ill., where the season of 1882 was to have been soon opened. There were six cages of animals lost, together with three canvas tents and the ticket and band wagons. The animals lost were a lion, a tiger, two leopards, an Albino deer, several monkeys and a rare lot of birds. A buffalo and a grizzly bear were saved by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. Three horses belonging to the circus were also saved in like manner. The noted circus horse Selim perished with the rest of the menagerie, Manager Stowe, a noted circus man, his wife and two children were among the lost.

The burning steamer, as she drifted, down stream in the early gray of the dawn a mass of flames, presented a sight awful, though beautiful, to such citizens as had been aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells and had hastily made their way to the bluffs. The wreck floated about four miles below and finally sank in the chute near the Tennessee shore. The only members of the crew known to be lost are the second engineer and three colored men, who were crushed between the bows and the coal barges when the boat first touched. Kelly could easily have saved himself, but he stood to his engine until the boat had been landed, and then it was too late to escape. One of the crew saw him for an instant as he stood at his post of duty with the fierce flames burning all around him. His form seemed a mass of fire," said the man, "as he sank down never to rise again." His death was a truly heroic one, as he sacrificed himself at his post of duty to give others a chance of life.

Felix Lehman, a passenger, says there was a merry party aboard, and nearly all the passengers remained up until midnight. They had one or two gentlemen aboard who played the piano and entertained the passengers with music and singing. He was awakened by the bursting of his stateroom door, and he heard the cry of fire. Seizing his clothes he ran forward and reached the barge just in time, as the next minute the vessel floated down stream.

The number of national banks in the United States is 2,163.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Experience proves that less injury comes to the eyes from the electric than from gas light.

Colonel Veniukoff, a Russian traveler, estimates that a third of Asia, as well as a thirteenth part of Europe, still remains to be explored.

The increase of interest in electrical matters is remarkable. A London publisher is selling 1,000 copies a month of a new work on electricity.

The milky sap of many plants contains caoutchouc, suspended in the form of minute, transparent globules, these being frequently as small as 1-20,000 to 1-50,000 of an inch in diameter.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond finds overheated apartments to be a potent cause of nervous irritability. If we would preserve our amiability and our tranquillity of mind we should live in well ventilated rooms kept at a temperature of about sixty-five degrees.

Of the sense of taste Professor McKendrick states that the base of the tongue is most sensitive to bitters, and the tip to sweets. A substance must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth to create taste, but no definite relation has been found between the chemical condition of bodies and their taste.

Stars seen through the tail of a comet seem to increase in brilliancy. The French astronomer Ch. Andre explains this by an hypothesis that the comets are assemblages of bodies with solid nuclei which reflect and multiply the light, and suggests that the average dimension of these nuclei can be determined by studying the amount of increase in the brilliancy of the stars behind them.

The Substitute Editor.

"Who is that sad-looking man whom I saw sitting in the next room as I came through?" said Mr. Jones to the managing editor.

"That? That is Lawson, our substitute editor."

"What is a—what are the functions of that kind of an editor?"

"Why, you know, we employ Lawson to shoulder disagreeable consequences of all kinds. When we 'go for' anybody until outraged nature can no longer stand it, the injured man calls and we show him in and let him kick Lawson."

"But I don't exactly understand how—"

"Why, you see, the man comes here and asks to see the managing editor. The boy at the door knows, from the fire in his eye, what he wants and he turns him into Lawson's room. There [redacted] immage, and about a quarter later Lawson saunters in [redacted] handkerchief to his nose to say that his salary really must be raised. He is a very useful man. By concentrating all the storms on him the regular staff is allowed to have perfect peace and security. He is cowhided once or twice a week, and knocked down even oftener. We have the floor in there padded on purpose to make it as comfortable as possible. He don't mind an ordinary flogging so much, but the man has a strange disinclination to be shot at; possibly because he has three bullets in his legs and a two-ounce slug encysted somewhere in his interior department.

"But Lawson don't mind his ordinary duties as much as you would think. We turn in all the bores upon him. He commands a large salary because he is deaf as a post, and a bore who would set me crazy leaves him in a condition of unruffled calmness. All the poets who come here are sent to his room. One of them'll sit there and read to Lawson a poem in forty-two stanzas, and Lawson'll sit there smiling blandly, just as if he heard it all, and he'll compliment the writer and bow him and his manuscript out with charming grace and ease. He makes mistakes sometimes, to be sure. The other day a man read him a speech which the man wanted to pay for inserting in the paper. Lawson thought it was a poem, and he told the man, in the usual formula, that he was sorry our advertising was pressing us so just now that we couldn't oblige him, and the man went up the street and published it in the *Herald*. A dead loss to us of about forty dollars; but Lawson is too valuable to be discharged for a single blunder like that.

"Whenever there's an excursion on a dangerous part of a new railroad, or a trial trip of a steamboat that we are doubtful about, we always send Lawson to represent the staff. He has been blown up twice on the river and has been dropped eight times through a defective trestle-bridge, besides participating in a couple of boiler explosions. He receives all the champion cabbages, gigantic turnips and remarkable eggs that are sent here by subscribers for notice, and he tests all the giant cucumbers and early watermelons that come in. We could hardly run this office safely if we didn't have Lawson."

"He struck me as looking rather low-spirited."

"So he is. He has naturally a strong constitution; but he is gradually breaking down under the strain, I am afraid, and is going to die early. He weighs on his mind. He had a terrific fight with an indignant politician last summer just after he had tested a basket of rather unripe cantaloupes, and I have noticed that he has been somewhat gloomy ever since."

Just then the subdued noise of an altercation was heard in the adjoining room; there was a pistol shot and a bullet came whizzing through the partition, passing close to Mr. Jones' head.

"What's that?" asked Jones.

"Lawson's having a tussle with McIlvaine, candidate for common council. We cut McIlvaine up in to-day's issue. I thought he'd call. Boy!" exclaimed the editor, "run for a policeman!"

Then the sounds died away and ten minutes later, when Mr. Jones went out, he saw the policeman and two other men carrying Lawson to the hospital on a stretcher, whereupon the managing editor said:

"We'll have to let up on McIlvaine for a day or two till Lawson has time to recuperate."—*Our Continent.*

National Debt Statement for March.

The following is the national debt statement for last month:

TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,965,886,354 93
Interest	13,671,829 14
Total	$1,979,558,184 07
Total cash in the treasury	253,291,761 72
DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
April 1, 1882	$1,726,266,422 35
March 1, 1882	1,742,729,369 10
Decrease of debt during month	16,462,946 75
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	114,332,389 63
CURRENT LIABILITIES.	
Interest due and unpaid	$1,313,299 66
Debt on which interest has ceased	12,665,615 26
Interest thereon	612,275 15
Gold and silver certificates	73,522,290 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	11,140,000 00
Cash balance available April 1, 1882	154,038,281 65
Total	$253,291,761 72

Supplying a Demand.

A Philadelphia reporter has recently made a tour of the shops in that city where modern timber is turned into antique furniture for the benefit of persons who long to possess something to indicate that they had ancestors. One of the dealers said to him confidentially: "The next will be old family portraits. There's a man some where in this city who has been to Europe and bought up, in junk shops and other places, a lot of old canvases with heads on them. He got two or three clever young men to dress them up and copy them and make them up into sets, thus: Knights in armor, fifteenth century; man in a ruff, sixteenth century; youth as a cavalier or Puritan, seventeenth century; Pilgrim father, eighteenth century; Mr. Brown, of Spruce street, nineteenth century; set complete in harmonious frames, say $1,000. Cheap and excellent idea and are sure to take. Call again."

Character of the Chinese Newspaper.

To begin with the ordinary and numerous decrees acknowledging the good services of deities: "The governor general of the Yellow river," says the *Gazette* of November, 1878, "requests that a tablet may be put up in honor of the river god. He states that during the transmission of relief rice to Honan, whenever difficulties were encountered through shallows, wind or rain the river god interposed in the most unmistakable manner, so that the transport of grain went on without hindrance. Order: Let the proper office prepare a tablet for the temple of the river god." "A memorial board is granted," says the *Gazette* of April, 1880, "to two temples in honor of the god of locusts. On the last appearance of locusts in that province last summer, prayers were offered to this deity with marked success." February, 1880. A decree ordering the imperial college of inscriptions to prepare a tablet to be reverently suspended in the temple of the sea dragon at Hoyang, which has manifested its divine interposition in a marked manner in response to prayers for rain. In another *Gazette* the director general of grain transports prays that a distinction be granted to the god of winds, who protected the dikes of the grand canal, whereupon the board of rites is called upon for a report. Also the river god is recommended for protecting a fleet carrying tribute rice; and the god of water gets a new temple by special rescript. In fact decrees of this kind, which merely convey public recognition of services rendered by the state gods, appear in almost every issue of the *Gazette*. The following degrees refer to the process of qualification for divine rank: "The governor of Anwhei forwards (November, 1878) a petition for the gentry of Ying Chow, praying that sacrifices may be offered to the late famine commissioner in Honan, in the temple already erected to the memory of his father. The father had been superintendent of the grand transport, and had greatly distinguished himself in operations against some rebels. The son had also done excellent service, and the local gentry had heard of his death with great grief. They earnestly pray that sacrifices may be offered to him as well as to his father. Granted." "A decree issued (May, 1878,) sanctioning the recommendation that a temple to Fuh Tsung, a statesman of the Ming dynasty, may be placed on the list of those at which the officials are to offer periodical libations. The spirit of the deceased statesman has manifested itself effectively on several occasions when rebels have threatened the district town, and has more than once interposed when prayers have been offered for rain."—*Fortnightly Review.*

Electric Towers.

Among the serious obstacles that encounter the plan of securing illumination on a grand scale by means of powerful electric lamps raised on lofty towers, are the expense and difficulty of erecting such towers, and the awkwardness of the machinery required to lower the lamps for trimming and returning them to their lofty position. To do away with the latter difficulty entirely and to materially lessen the former are the objects of a light t